

Byron H. Johansen, San Jacinto.
Roy J. Summers, San Simeon.
C. Harold Calef, Satcoy.
Genevieve DuBois, Selby.
Eddie D. Robertson, Sierra Madre.
Mary Louise Reid, Sloat.
Margaret M. Hale, Snelling.
Mable Clara Galle, Sunset Beach.
Grace D. Hyde, Thousand Palms.
John F. Buchholz, Three Rivers.
Laurence G. Bornholtz, Walnut Creek.
Elaine Wood, Weott.
John A. McConnell, Westley.
Otto C. Meeks, White Water.
Palmer A. Wells, Woodbridge.
Dennis T. Pelton, Woodlake.
Rudolf H. Kaisrlik, Yermo.

CONNECTICUT

Herbert W. Coleman, Cheshire.
Margaret B. Thornton, East Windsor Hill.
Arthur F. Merrill, Guilford.
Edward J. Dillon, Hartford.
John R. MacLean, Pine Orchard.
Henry B. MacQuarrie, Southport.
Earle G. Donegan, Windsor.

DELAWARE

Sidney A. Bennett, Bethany Beach.

ILLINOIS

LaVerne E. King, Ashkum.
James H. Randolph, Beason.
Jesse B. Thacker, Butler.
James A. Giesler, Cisco.
Donald R. Toberman, Coffeen.
Joseph H. Pulcher, East Carondelet.
James P. McGannon, Flora.
Marvin Randall, Forsyth.
Oscar Hayward Holman, Geff.
Frank R. Johnson, Geneseo.
John G. Robben, Germantown.
Arthur Lloyd Sinclair, Kansas.
George A. Brown, Mahomet.
Harold E. Hohenstein, Mount Auburn.
Eva S. Hooe, Niantic.
Gerald L. Hamer, Olivet.
T. Arthur Dyson, Palmer.
Guy E. Midget, Pittsburg.
Lincoln A. Hardcastle, Royalton.
James F. Hartman, Sadorus.
William P. Hohs, Skokie.
Roy M. Martin, Springerton.
Ada J. Ulrich, Thomasboro.
Waldo M. Hennings, Wayne.

MARYLAND

Harry R. Ringler, Bishopville.
Frank A. Beachley, Braddock Heights.
Milton T. Holt, Brandywine.
Mary R. Schmidt, Eccleston.
Vera M. Gordon, Fork.
Gertrude S. Chapman, Lanham.
Anita G. Swann, Piney Point.
John T. Smullin, Jr., Pocomoke City.
Cosette I. Hopkins, Tyaskin.
Alice A. Kellner, White Marsh.

MINNESOTA

Lester L. Matzke, Bingham Lake.
Irvin R. Johnson, Clarks Grove.
Robert B. Miller, Sr., Freeborn.
Otto C. Drenkhahn, Goodhue.
Elbert J. Larson, Hewitt.
Laurie J. Hilger, Iona.
Raynold E. Olson, Lake Lillian.
Henry E. Grube, Nassau.
Hilda G. Ruthenbeck, Okabena.

NEW MEXICO

Antonio D. Baca, Las Vegas.

NORTH CAROLINA

Fred E. Sluder, Alexander.
Exam A. Elliott, Barium Springs.
Ruby P. Edwards, Bolivia.
Henry Max Gunter, Bostic.
Clarissa M. McDaniel, Garland.
Beulah Johnson, Holly Springs.
Russell A. Parker, Middlesex.

NORTH DAKOTA

Madelyn F. Moulsoff, Barney.
Nicholas G. Abel, Karlsruhe.

Kenneth O. Martwick, Kief.
Odin H. Haagenstad, Maddock.
Naom F. Goldesberry, Osnabrock.
Harold H. Neustel, Robinson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

William D. Adair, Clinton.
Willie LeRoy Miles, Coward.
Clarence E. Crocker, Glendale.
Nelle C. Wells, Manning.
James E. Sanders, Mount Pleasant.
Jasper C. Moore, Simpsonville.

TEXAS

Wilbur H. Propes, Arp.
Andrew J. Hayes, Barstow.
Cordelia C. Hill, Beeville.
Marvin E. Ezell, Bovina.
Lula Lee Amsler, Clarkwood.
Melvin E. Johnson, Cookville.
Iris H. Wicker, Genoa.
Maggie F. Bobo, Giddings.
Melvin L. Ritchey, Hale Center.
David L. Haberle, Jacksonville.
Bonnie S. Langford, Mertens.
Arthur C. Black, North Zulch.
J. Leonard Gibson, Pickton.
David C. Waters, Poolville.
Charles L. Haynes, San Marcos.
Ludie C. Mitchell, Saratoga.
Nelle M. Edgeworth, Seabrook.
William Christian Horn, Spring.
L. H. Searcy, Stinnett.
Louise E. Gordon, Talpa.
Ozella H. Sharp, Vanderblit.

VERMONT

Fay E. Wright, Westminster Station.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all majesty, grant unto us a vital and victorious experience of Thy divine presence as we address ourselves to tasks which are far beyond our own wisdom and strength.

We thank Thee for the great principles of righteousness and justice which are implanted in our national life and embodied in our leaders. Sustain us in fidelity to that which is highest and best. May we follow with confidence and courage those ways which Thou hast marked out for us.

Enrich our hearts with feelings of good will toward all mankind, and may we seek one another's welfare and so fulfill the law of the Christ in whose name we pray.

Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution relative to House bill 493, concerning the possession, sale, transfer, and use of dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr.

LANGER and Mr. CHAVEZ members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of the Treasury.
5. Department of War.
6. National Archives.
7. Office of Selective Service Records.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had on June 30, 1947, examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority granted him on June 30, 1947, he did on that date sign the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFERE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, the conferees on the Labor-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill have practically reached an agreement. It is necessary to have four signers of the conference report. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] left his proxy with me before he went to Mexico, but under the rules I am not permitted to sign that report for him. The gentleman from Minnesota is in Mexico as a representative of the Committee on Appropriations on the hoof-and-mouth-disease matter, which is very, very important, and therefore is not here to sign the conference report.

I therefore ask unanimous consent, under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, that he be excused, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint another conferee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to fill the vacancy on the committee.

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action taken.

THE LATE JOHN H. TOLAN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that I report to the Congress the death of Hon. John H. Tolan, to whose seat I succeeded in this Congress.

Mr. Tolan was spending some time in his summer home in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. His health had not been good. One of his grandchildren became lost, and the worry occasioned

when she was not quickly found brought death to him from heart failure. He was about 70 years old.

Mr. Tolan served in the Seventy-fourth Congress and continued to represent our district through the Seventy-ninth Congress. I think that he retired, in part, so that he might spend some years with the growing family of grandchildren whom he loved so well.

It is regrettable that he could not have lived to enjoy longer the years of leisure which he had so well earned. It is equally regrettable that Mrs. Tolan, who worked with him while he was in Washington, will not enjoy more of those same happy years with him to which she was looking forward. My sympathy is extended to the children and grandchildren whose more intimate company he had wanted to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation has lost one who served it well through many difficult years. My home community has lost one that it loved more than most of those it loves quite well.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, tragedy struck twice yesterday in the home of a man who served in this Congress for 12 years, retiring the end of last year.

Everyone who knew John Tolan liked him; everyone respected him. There would be a feeling sadness and of personal loss had his death last evening come as the normal ending of a life of more than the proverbial threescore and ten years. Instead, his death came as the result of the shock to a weakening heart caused by the disappearance of his little granddaughter, Greta Mary Gale, known to everyone as Toni. Searching parties have been in the hills near Mount Lassen National Park, unsuccessfully, and it is reported today that the FBI has entered the search, on the suspicion that kidnaping may be involved. Our sympathies go to Mrs. Alma Tolan and to Mr. and Mrs. Gale, and our prayers are that Toni will be found safe and returned to them in the very near future. The California Members of the Congress have been stunned by the news of the tragedy.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. The death of John Tolan means a great deal more to me than it does perhaps to the rest of those who served in Congress with him, because he was my close personal friend and my mentor when I came to Congress.

Mr. Tolan was a graduate of the University of Kansas Law School and at one time was county attorney of Deer Lodge County, Mont. He moved to Oakland in about 1914, where he earned an enviable reputation for himself as a member of the bar and a public-spirited citizen. His subtle, dry humor, his great knowledge of human nature, and his interest in the welfare of man are a fitting monument to him. I know the House feels keenly the shock of his passing, as I do, and joins me in expressing

to his bereaved widow and fine family our deep sorrow.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a more worthy man never served in this House than John Tolan, of California. I was thrown with him intimately during all the years he was a Member of this body. I once made a trip of investigation with him to the Hawaiian Islands, and enjoyed his cooperation on many measures of vital interest to the people we both represented, and I am prepared to say that he was one of the finest characters I have ever known. In the words of Shakespeare:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man."

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of California. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. In the death of John Tolan I have lost a sincere friend. It was my privilege to work closely with him. John Tolan was a great citizen and a great legislator. His family life represented everything that is fine and good. I wish to extend to Mrs. Tolan and all his loved ones my most sincere sympathy. He was a man of great faith and I know that he has gone to his well-earned reward.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Speaker, the name of John Tolan has been intimately associated for many years with the Second Congressional District which I represent. His many friends there will be deeply shocked and grieved to learn of his passing. He was a former assistant district attorney of Shasta County, Calif., a position of high public trust similar to the one he held in Montana. Some years ago he established a summer home near Chester, Plumas County, Calif., in the high Sierra Mountains, where he could be close to the great mountains and the magnificent California forests he loved so well. It is sad indeed that the tragedy which struck him down, the loss of his infant granddaughter, happened there. But I am happy for the rest and tranquillity he did enjoy in his mountain home, and the many friends he made who deeply admired him and valued his friendship. All who served with him here remember him for his kindness, his patience, and his understanding of his fellow man. John Tolan never had an enemy or even a critic in this House; he represented his people diligently, ably, and well. I can think of no tribute which will apply so well as that spoken by Robert Ingersoll at the graveside of his brother:

This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of the grander day.

He loved the beautiful and was, with color, form, and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, the poor, the wronged, and lovingly gave alms. With loyal heart, and with purest hands, he faithfully discharged all public trusts.

He was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words: "For justice all place a temple, and all season, summer." He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy, and were everyone to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to have known Mr. Tolan well. He was a noble man and a courteous gentleman at all times. I shall miss him, for he was one of my good friends.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my good friend, John Tolan, who suffered a heart attack on learning of his lost grandchild.

A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the prodigality of nature.
—Shakespeare.

Only a day or two ago in going over the contents of my billfold, I took out a little Catholic medal given me years ago by Mr. Tolan. Even though I do not embrace the same faith that he did, he wanted me to have something that was dear to him, something that he knew would assure me protection from the dangers that face us all daily. I put the little medal back into my wallet, not knowing that today I would learn of my good friend's passing. John Tolan was a fine Christian gentleman—kindly, tolerant, considerate, and humble.

There are some spirits nobly just, unwarp'd
by pelf or pride,
Great in the calm, but greater still when
dash'd by adverse tide;
They hold the rank no king can give, no
station can disgrace;
Nature puts forth her gentleman, and monarchs
must give place.

—Eliza Cook.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of Hon. John H. Tolan has saddened many Members of this House who knew and loved him during the 12 years he served as a Member of Congress.

John Tolan was devoted to his family, and he was adored by his wife, his children, and his grandchildren. Indeed, I have never known a man who had a more beautiful family life. The tragedy of his death lies in the fact that it was directly due to shock resulting from the disappearance of a beloved grandchild in the mountainous wilderness surrounding his summer home.

He was my very dear friend. During our joint service in Congress we spent many hours together, in and out of this chamber. When he decided to retire last year he told me that his heart was very weak and that his doctors had advised him that he could not stand the strain of additional official life. So he went back to California to live his remaining days with the family that he loved so well. Recently his son Jack told me that he was absorbed in his grandchildren and that nearly all of his time was spent in their company. I can well understand how his failing heart gave way when one of these beloved little ones was so mysteriously lost. And I am sure that all of the Members of the House will

join me in praying that the missing child may be safely returned to its parents.

John Tolan was one of those rare spirits who radiated the sunshine of life. It has been the fate of many men who have served in Congress to be forgotten soon after they retired from office. Not so with John. Almost every day during the present session some Member of this House who knew of our friendship has asked me about him in most affectionate terms. His service in Congress was able and distinguished. He will live long in our memories. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mrs. Tolan and the members of the family he loved and who loved him so well.

At a later time I hope to pay a more fitting tribute to the career of this fine public servant.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, this is a sad day. The shocking and sudden death of our former colleague, the Honorable John Tolan, of California, leaves a void that cannot be filled. My family and I join with the membership of the House in extending our deepest and most sincere sympathy to Mrs. Tolan and her bereaved family.

John Tolan was a fine man. Quiet, gentle, and of the highest character. He loved his family and he loved his friends and his friends are legion. I do not believe I have ever known a family where there was such a close and loving relationship as existed in the Tolan family.

Mr. Tolan served his country and his people faithfully and well. His life among us here will be long remembered. The Nation has lost an able citizen, and I have lost a friend.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I was sad when I read in the paper this morning of the death of our dear friend, John Tolan. He and I came to the Seventy-fourth Congress at the same time, and through a decade I have watched him. He was my friend. I realize how earnest and sincere and able was his service to his country.

I remember last year he and I were standing in back of the Chamber one day and he said to me: "Jasper, I am not going to run again because I want to go back to California. I have been gone so much that my grandchildren do not even know me." He said, "I am going home, and I am going to spend my retiring years with my family."

He hoped and I hoped that those years might be many. His untimely death brings to all of us the uncertainty of life. I cannot let this moment pass without joining others of my colleagues, those who have spoken and those of you who feel as we do without having spoken, in paying this tribute to a great American, a kindly, sincere gentleman, a man I am proud to have called my friend.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we all learned with sadness of the sudden demise of our former colleague, John H. Tolan, of California. It was my proud distinction to have served with him many years, particularly as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was indeed benign, and lovable, and wise.

The psalmist tells us that "better is the fragrance of the good name than the

perfume of precious oils." John Tolan does, indeed, leave a good name. He did what the great Prophet Micah asked us all to do; to love mercy, do justice, and walk humbly. He was indeed just, and merciful, and humble.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the news of the passing of our former colleague, the Honorable John Tolan, of California, comes as a deep shock to me. Words fail to express the sorrow in my heart and in the hearts of the people of Montana. John Tolan was not only the Congressman from California, but was also, in our opinion, the third Congressman from Montana. Having lived much of his young manhood in our State, he earned a position there achieved by few men in our history. We loved him for his kindness and consideration and we appreciated the many good things he went out of his way to do for us. The Nation has lost a great statesman, Mrs. Tolan has lost a good husband, California and Montana have lost an outstanding citizen.

To Mrs. Tolan and her family I extend the sympathy of the people of Montana in her hour of bereavement. A great, good, and understanding man has gone to his reward. May his soul rest in peace.

CONTROLLING FIREARMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Concurrent Resolution 22, relative to House bill 493, concerning the possession, sale, transfer, and use of dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H. R. 493) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia," approved July 8, 1932 (sec. 22, 3204 D. C. Code, 1940 ed.); that if and when the said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officer of the two Houses in signing the said bill be deemed to be rescinded; and that the House engrossed bill be returned to the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may meet during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his re-

marks in the RECORD and include the text of the bill, H. R. 4019.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, July 3, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 30 minutes on the subject Pertinent Observations Concerning Uncle Sam's Tax System.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Christian Science Monitor of June 27 on the subject, Probe Bares Plight of Veterans Under GI Bill, and to add to that the justification found on page 2 of the report to accompany the bill, H. R. 246.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS' BILL

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, due to important business concerning the district I represent, I was necessarily absent from the House yesterday afternoon until about 4 o'clock. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the Spanish War veterans' bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Ansel E. Talbert on naval research and development.

TERMINAL-LEAVE BONDS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that the subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services which had under consideration the terminal-leave pay bill has recommended to the full committee that this bill be passed. It was 6 months ago—on January 3—that I introduced this bill to make these bonds payable and now the Committee on Armed Services is giving it their consideration. Although the bill that they are reporting was introduced yesterday as a committee bill, and does not bear my name, I claim that it is still my "baby," adopted by the committee.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. I might say for the gentleman's information that the full

Committee on Armed Services reported that bill out this morning.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman. I know you have been interested in this and have done what you could to get the bill passed.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I hope your baby grows to be a big boy.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the rich gentleman.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. I congratulate the gentleman on his fine work in behalf of this legislation.

THE LOST COLONY

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the three hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first child of English speaking parentage to be born in America. She was born at Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island, N. C., August 18, 1587.

Nineteen hundred and forty-seven also is the tenth anniversary of the showing at Fort Raleigh of the symphonic drama, *The Lost Colony*. The play was written by Paul Green and first shown in 1937. Showings were suspended during the war years. It portrays the story of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonies, the hardships the colonists underwent, and the determination of the English to establish a new world in America.

On behalf of the Roanoke Island Historical Association and the management of the drama, it gives me pleasure to extend to the Members of Congress an invitation to visit Roanoke Island and enjoy seeing this drama.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include therein outstanding reviews by leading Americans on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

NATION-WIDE PRAISE FOR THE LOST COLONY

Outstanding critics, writers and commentators greeted the opening of the fifth season of *The Lost Colony* with unanimous critical acclaim. Ann Batchelder, noted staff writer of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, wrote that Paul Green had dramatized "one of the most moving and tragic events in all our eventful history. It was incomparably beautiful. . . . I write this, wishing that you who haven't seen this play will go when you can. You won't forget it for the rest of your life. You will go again."

Burns Mantle, dramatic critic of the *New York Daily News* and editor of the standard *Best Plays of the Year* series, wrote: "*The Lost Colony* is an impressive exhibit in a gorgeous setting. . . . It is a profitable vacation pilgrimage." Writing in *Variety*, hard-hitting Broadway theatrical magazine, Hobe Morrison said: "*The Lost Colony* is one of the most impressive shows to be seen anywhere. But more than that, in its unique

historical setting it stirs feeling of awe and pride in one's country."

Robert Coleman, dramatic critic of the *New York Daily Mirror*, declared that "the most impressive theatre in America is the Waterside Theatre" where *The Lost Colony* is presented. "It is an eloquent tribute to the pioneers who gave their lives that a nation dedicated to liberty might be born. . . . Should be seen by every American." The *Newspaper PM*, of New York City, called *The Lost Colony* "genuine Americana." Tom LeBrum, writing in the *Philadelphia News*, called *The Lost Colony* "North Carolina's tribute to American democracy."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

The opening performance of the third summer season of *The Lost Colony* was greeted by a large audience, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who came in a CCC truck with a party of friends; Louis Kronenberger, dramatic critic of the magazine, *Time*; and John Selby, Associated Press arts editor.

To quote from the report of Mrs. Roosevelt's popular column, *My Day*, which appeared throughout the country: "Hyde Park, Tuesday. I want to tell you about the drama on Roanoke Island, N. C., and its lost colony. We saw the opening performance of the year, and I must say that it made the greatest impression on all of us. Mr. Paul Green, the author, has achieved a remarkable artistic success. I was interested to find that there were cars from almost every State in the Union, which shows that people are beginning to know that it is worth seeing, not only because of its historical interest, but because of its intrinsic beauty. History is interesting to me primarily because of the bearing it has upon the present. As we watched the hardships of *The Lost Colony*, I kept thinking what it had cost to establish this Nation. How lonely this little handful of men, women, and children were. How infinitely small our difficulties look in comparison with what they faced in such utter solitude." (Reprinted by permission United Syndicate Service from Mrs. Roosevelt's column, *My Day*.)

TIME MAGAZINE

Writing in the July 10, 1939, issue of *Time*, Louis Kronenberger praised both *The Lost Colony* and Roanoke Island. To quote part of the review: "Picturesque is Roanoke Island, with its masses of rose-red japonicas and milky-white gardenias, its nut trees, fig trees, scuppernong grapes. Yet with the traditions and island resort possibilities of a Nantucket or Mackinac, for generations Roanoke Island remained obscure, poverty-stricken, almost unpopulated. Today it has a boom-town look—new stores, cottages, hotels.

"Real cause of the boom was the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Virginia Dare's birthday in August 18, 1937. For this North Carolina's No. 1 playwright Paul Green (In Abraham's Bosom, *The House of Connelly*) wrote a historical play about Roanoke called *The Lost Colony*. President Roosevelt and 70,000 others visited Roanoke Island that year.

"By this summer Roanoke Island was a hustling resort. The sweeping open-air amphitheater has been enlarged to seat 4,000 people. The *Lost Colony* opened last week with a cast made up of Broadway actors, Federal theater people, CCC camp youngsters, and natives who perform for the fun of it, and Eleanor Roosevelt arrived to see it in a CCC truck.

"An elaborate spectacle, Paul Green wrote no glib anniversary pageant. His scenes range from the humorous to the heroic. With great sincerity he infused into the dreams of his lost colonists his own living dream of democracy. And by using lovely and moving old Elizabethan ballads and hymns he gave the *Lost Colony* a lyric quality that words could not have achieved."

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The same season Associated Press Arts Editor John Selby wrote in part: "To Paul Green and his associates, the whole Roanoke Island venture has become a broad canvas for theatrical experiment. This has been done along the most independent lines, and with no regard for what Broadway and the Shuberts would have done under similar circumstances. . . .

"They shy from producing a 'pageant,' just as many audiences refuse to watch them. But in the *Lost Colony*, there are scenes in which masses of people on the wide stage make the effects. . . . An opera could be written on the Virginia Dare story, but the superb music of the Westminster Choir and an organ woven subtly into the story serves far better. . . .

"All the so-called modern staging systems are used. A permanent set behind movable flats and props and two side platforms are used alternately. By clever lighting, the 11 scenes move along without a second's wait. . . . The production pleased the First Lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who arrived last night sitting in the back of a CCC truck with a large party. It probably will please equally the 100,000 expected to see it before the season closes. . . . Paul Green's major dramatic experiment."

FIRST YEAR REVIEW

Brooks Atkinson, dramatic critic of the *New York Times*, was the only Broadway writer to review the original production. Writing in the *Times* for August 15, 1937, he said in part: "A community celebration . . . in a reverent mood . . . The *Lost Colony* has made an extraordinarily versatile use of spectacle, sound, pantomime, and cadenced speech. . . . The dances translate the freshness and wildness of the New World more eloquently than words or scenery could.

"The glory of the ancient English hymns, carols, and ballads, sung to an organ accompaniment, pulls the lost colonists into the great stream of human nobility. . . . The *Lost Colony* is a simply stated idealization of the adventurous impulse that founded this Nation in the restless image of Shakespeare's England. Paul Green has written history with a compassion that turns his characters into unconscious symbols of a brave new world."

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, for the past several days my ears have been attuned to the radio and my eyes affixed to the headlines of the daily papers as the flood waters of the Mississippi reached their crest in the neighborhood of East St. Louis, East Alton, Wood River, Granite City, Venice, Dupo, and St. Louis. Year by year this disaster increases in size. This is the worst flood in 103 years reaching its crest at St. Louis today.

Some 30,000 people are homeless and 1,500,000 acres of farm land are under water.

This afternoon we commence consideration of the War Department Civil Functions bill. There will be flood control provisions in that bill which I shall support, but it seems to me that the old method of river control does not work; the higher we build the levees the higher

the rivers rise. It would seem about time we adopted the program of flood control which has been demonstrated to be so effective in the Tennessee Valley project.

The Missouri Valley Authority, which I think should have the attention of Congress immediately is the answer to the annual flood problems of the Missouri Valley and the Mississippi Valley.

I have fought hard, and with success, for improvement of the levee systems along the Mississippi and will continue my interest in levee programs because at the present time levees are our only protection. They are, however, only stop-gap measures. But in the face of the records of recent years it is about time we realize that we must seek a final solution to the important problem of flood control.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday I secured permission to insert in the Appendix of the Record a decision of the Supreme Court. I am advised by the Public Printer that this will take two and a half pages of the Record and cost approximately \$177.50. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the excess, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial from the Air Line Pilot; secondly, that I may extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a radio address given over Station WBAL, Baltimore.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record in three instances, in one to include an editorial which appeared in the Boston Daily Record; and in the second, to include an editorial from the Lawrence Evening Tribune on the veto of the wool bill, and in the third to include the platform of the Italian World War Veterans of the United States of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at their regular convention held in Lynn over the past week end.

FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN STATES

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the failure of the British,

French, and Russian ministers to agree in Paris on the Marshall plan for Europe is not unexpected. It means, however, that the United States and the democracies of western Europe must proceed regardless of the attitude of the Soviet Union. The unification of Europe, as I have pointed out on many occasions, is the only answer to its economic, political, and social problems. Therein lies the revival of democracy in western Europe and the means whereby it may find within itself the weapons to eliminate communism. I trust that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will soon hold hearings on my resolution calling for a United States of Europe.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include copy of Dean Acheson's speech and also a newspaper account.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on the death of John Tolan.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

YORK, PA.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article which appeared in the York Dispatch on April 19, 1947.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in most communities in America today there is a dire need for greater recreation facilities, and in York, Pa., which is my home town, they decided to do something about it. A group of public-spirited citizens decided that the boys wanted to play baseball more than other sports last year. The equipment, supervision, and general support were missing.

What they attempted in the summer of 1946 grew into a tremendous program which has received the commendations of the local citizenry as well as many important people of the baseball world.

Representatives of the many veterans, athletic, fraternal, and civic organizations met together early in the spring of 1946 to discuss the possibilities of organizing a set-up which would provide the youngsters with a baseball program. They were brought together by Harry J. McLaughlin, assistant sports editor of the York Dispatch and community athletic director.

Each organization delegate talked over the problem with his own particular group. They met again and here is how the "Baseball For Boys Association" was formed:

Any amount of money, equipment, or personal effort could be given by the organizations. Some contributed money, others gave bats, balls, catchers' equipment, while some assisted with their talents and physical assistance.

In the community of York, which has a population of 80,000 persons, the association collected \$1,100. They netted \$600 from a benefit baseball game featuring the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Professional supervisors were hired. High-school coaches and war veterans with baseball experience took over the five fields secured from private sources, the city government, and the school district.

Each coach is paid \$20 a week for a 10-week period. The baseball program opens on the day school closes. Bats, balls, and catchers' equipment were purchased. The local sporting-goods stores made a vital contribution to the undertaking.

The boys are divided into age groups, 8 to 12, 13 to 15, and 16 to 18. They are highly organized and there is real competition.

In the inauguration of this program the youngsters were brought together for a show of fun. In York we had a half-hour broadcast during which time local high-ranking city officials placed their blessings on the baseball program. For example, early in May we had Bob Hoffman and the world champion weight lifter, Joe Selak and his two talking crows, a high-school orchestra gave the boys 2 hours of entertainment. After that the boys enrolled, then they were told what the coaches had in store for them. Plans are now under way to play teams of the three age groups with the neighboring cities of Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Philadelphia.

The newspapers and broadcasting stations are back of Baseball for Boys 100 percent. The city government liked the set-up so much that they gave \$1,000 through the recreation department to be used exclusively for baseball for boys.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks a newspaper article concerning this program which appeared in the York Dispatch on April 19, 1947, as follows:

PRAISE PROGRAM OF BASEBALL FOR BOYS—JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND FAMED SPORTS EDITOR LIKE SET-UP—NAME NEW YORK SPONSORS

Congratulations and high praise to the sponsoring organizations of the Baseball for Boys Association was recently extended by the juvenile delinquency department of the Department of Justice and Bus Ham, sports editor of the Washington Post.

A representative of the association, who went to the Nation's Capital to explain how the local baseball program for 8 to 18 years of age boys works was told that it was one of the best in the country.

The Justice Department and the sports writers and broadcasters have united to form a set-up that will benefit the youngsters throughout the United States. They have combined their efforts to give the boys and girls between 8 and 18 an opportunity to participate in athletics.

Several communities in which a particular program has been workable has been suggested to the sportswriters and they in turn will pass them along to other interested cities. Among them is the York plan. Over 1,000 boys are expected to participate

this year in the local program. There were 750 last season.

Sargent Shriver of the Justice Department, assistant to Miss Eunice Kennedy, director of the juvenile delinquency section, and Sports Editor Ham said they liked the BFBA plans of no individual publicity for sponsoring organizations, the cooperating spirit among them, the pooling of funds and efforts, and the fact that the coaches of the boys are paid for their duties.

George Trautman, president of the National Professional Baseball League, expressed his approval of the York set-up. He has been urging local baseball teams, like the York White Roses, to aid in backing similar programs.

With the other sponsoring group, the White Roses have generously assisted in the campaign.

Harry J. McLaughlin, president of the association and assistant sports editor of the York Dispatch, said today that all civic, fraternal, athletic, and veterans' organizations should help give the boys of York the opportunity to play baseball. "The association should grow large enough that it can turn to other sports when baseball is over. By pooling money, talent, and efforts much more can be accomplished for the youngsters."

Continuing he remarked, "The cooperation and active interest by the sponsors is genuine. The representatives were and are still unselfish in their support. However, the job is not for 1 or 10 men to handle. Sponsoring groups should send their delegates to all meetings to make it a continuing success in 1947."

All associations, fire companies, borough organizations are being sent written invitations to join in the baseball association's work.

Members of the association include: Rotary, Kiwanis, York Exchange Club, Optimists, York White Roses, American Legion Post No. 127, Veterans of Foreign Wars, White Rose Post No. 556, Amvets, York Post No. 2, West York Vikings, Prince, Yankees, Girard, Victory, York Recreation Commission, Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Elks, Crispus Attucks, York City School Board, Old Timers and York Umpires Association. Several individuals also contributed money and prizes last year. However they wish to remain anonymous.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent and therefore unable to vote on the Spanish War veterans' pension bill. Had I been here I would have voted in favor of that bill. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD on that subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY EVICION ORDERS

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, the occupants of the Federal Public Housing Authority projects in Fairfield County, Conn., have written me several hundred letters protesting the recent eviction directive issued by the Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority. A careful reading of the many letters I have received indicates the fact that these tenants are honestly alarmed over these eviction notices, since there are no other rentals available to them in that area. Many of them would gladly move if other quarters could be found.

The clergy, elected State officials, city officials, veterans' organizations, and leaders of labor unions have written to me in behalf of these tenants, protesting the eviction order.

I have exchanged several communications with the Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority with respect to this unfortunate situation. I have informed him that I do not believe that the availability of housing in Fairfield County has improved to such an extent that the execution of his directive is feasible at this time. The personal knowledge I have of this serious situation is reinforced by the comments of the tenants and of other persons thoroughly familiar with real estate in this area.

These tenants are being caused needless worry and anxiety.

I am of the opinion that the Commissioner's directive is ill-timed. I believe also that the Commissioner, knowing that there are no other available rentals, does not intend to evict these people. I suggest, therefore, that he postpone the effective date of these eviction notices by at least 6 months, thereby relieving the tenants in these Fairfield County projects from the apprehension he is causing them.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop playing politics on the heartstrings of innocent people.

I shall do all that I can to prevent this administration from evicting the good people of Fairfield County, Conn., under circumstances which would transform them into American DP's, consigned to the curbstone with their children and their belongings.

An editorial which appeared in the Bridgeport paper:

UNCLE SAM: BAD LANDLORD

All we can say of the Government order evicting 1,100 families from Government-built low-rent housing in Bridgeport is that if a private landlord did it he'd be tarred and feathered.

Here are all these tenants, many of them with children, to be turned out with no visible housing in sight. It is a good example of the way Government housing works in practice, no matter what the theories may be. Some bureaucrat in Washington orders it done and it must be done. Great are the bureaucrats and red tape is their god!

There are still some people who want the muddling, fuddling Government to interfere in more ways, in more private affairs,

and to make bigger bungles if it can be done. Maybe those families being evicted from the housing projects of Bridgeport will be sent down to Alabama to live on the potatoes which the Government is throwing away.

Suppose private capital were destroying those potatoes when the world is starving—what a roar there'd be. Suppose private capital built those houses and was now evicting more than a thousand families? The trains wouldn't be big enough to carry the demonstrators to Washington.

But the Government can apparently get away with anything—and still there are people who want more government in everything.

There follow quotations from letters which I have received relative to this matter.

From a letter written to me by the Honorable Jasper McLevy, mayor of the city of Bridgeport:

These proposed mass evictions would certainly be calamitous in a city like Bridgeport at the present time, due to the fact that no rents or housing facilities are available either for those people who would be affected thereby or for the people who are now looking for living quarters.

From a letter received from the housing authority of the city of Bridgeport:

The housing authority feels that the timing of this directive is bad and is only going to work undue hardship, not only on the adult members of the ineligible families, but particularly on the children of those families. Inasmuch as forced removal at this time would lead not only to the families' breaking up, but leaves the children in a position of having to transfer from school to school until such time as their parents can establish themselves permanently in a new location. The directive in itself follows the existing State and Federal statutes and unless legislative relief can be given by Congress to prolong the necessity of evicting until such time as one-half of 1 percent vacancy exists in this area, or until such time as private enterprise can produce shelter to meet the requirements of the city's population, we feel that an unfair hardship is being placed upon these families in ordering them to move when we know, ourselves, that there is absolutely no place for them to go.

From the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, Local 203, states:

Mr. Myer takes the position that there is no appeal to the directive ordering the evictions, stating the law is on the books and the Federal Public Housing Administration and the Bridgeport Housing Administration have to obey the law. We contend that there is just cause to stay the evictions because of the present complete lack of housing in Bridgeport for those families facing eviction. This protest by local 203 is not aimed at keeping high-income families in housing projects built for the express purpose of providing homes for incomes ranging from \$2,160 for 3-room apartments and less than three minor children, to \$2,460 for an 8-room apartment. Nor, do we blame the Bridgeport Housing Administration in issuing notices of ineligibility early in June to all families who are above the eligibility limits. But, we do say, that the same dire need that prompted the Federal Government to permit war high-income defense workers and following the war, veterans in need of housing regardless of income, exists just as acutely today. It is small consolation that 5 percent per month of these so-called high-income families will receive their notices to quit and given 6 months before eviction. The complete lack of homes

will exist 6 months from now just as at present.

I quote from a letter forwarded to me by the Bridgeport Central Labor Union:

A critical situation exists in Bridgeport since the Federal Housing Authority, in compliance with the law, has called upon the Bridgeport Housing Authority to issue eviction orders to certain tenants in housing projects because their incomes have reached beyond the limits set for families entitled to occupy such premises. As you know, an acute housing shortage exists in Bridgeport. It is inhumane, therefore, to oust these people from their homes at present.

Father Kenneth C. Flint, of the Sacred Heart Church in Bridgeport, states:

But it is also true that there is simply no place for these people to go if they are ejected from housing. That is an indisputable and quite obvious fact. For this reason, I must protest against such a directive on the part of the Federal Public Housing authority. It is most difficult to see much justice or prudence in their order.

The resolution adopted by the residents of Marina Village in Bridgeport sets forth the following facts:

Whereas evictions, if carried out at this time, would cause extreme hardship and suffering for thousands of American men, women, and children, who, through no fault of their own, would be turned out in the street, with no means of procuring a home, a rent, or even shelter: Therefore

Resolved by the tenants of Marina Village, That our duly elected Connecticut representatives in Congress be informed of this dire emergency existing here in our village, and that they be requested to contact the proper Government officer or officers, agency or agencies, with the view of urging them to either suspend or abolish the directive of the Federal Public Housing Authority until such time as the housing situation in this area is relieved, so that rents will be available to the people.

From the Men's Club News of Yellow Mill Village:

DON'T BE FOOLED

Folks, don't be fooled by a petition which is being circulated by a Communist Party group in the village.

There is no doubt that the threat of evictions facing most villagers is a serious one; that this threat may require quick and drastic action; that the villagers facing eviction must unite and act together; and that aggressive leadership is required to handle such a situation.

Were it not for the fact that the village men's club and its ladies' auxiliary under the excellent leadership of Daniel Rodia, are taking all steps necessary to do what can be done to alleviate the serious condition which concerns so many of us, it might be understandable why drowning people might grasp for any help.

Reasonable people who are drowning cannot be expected to be worried about the political or other beliefs of others who offer to rescue them from danger. But, if a drowning man has a choice to make, one choice providing a safer and surer way of being saved, wouldn't it be foolish not to favor such a choice?

No one can deny that the local housing situation—at the present time and for some time to come—makes it impossible for folks to find living quarters in Bridgeport. Nor can anyone deny that it would create an intolerable condition if families were evicted under such conditions.

We don't need the Communist Party to tell us these things. They are self-evident. Therefore, do not take part in any move

by the Communist Party which takes advantage of these conditions and tries to use them to further its own objectives.

Last Wednesday night an overflowing crowd completely filled our Community Hall at the Men's Club-Ladies' Auxiliary rally. Representatives from practically all community, church, labor, political, and other groups were on hand to convey their regrets at the threat facing us, to offer advice and encouragement, and to promise support in alleviating the dangerous condition created by the eviction threat. The city and local housing officials have gone on record as recognizing our plight and offering to do what they can to help us.

Why should we jeopardize all this good will by permitting the Communist Party to act as a spearhead for us? Don't be fooled. Avoid signing any petition or paper which bears the name of the Communist Party, no matter how well worded or appealing the petition or paper may appear to be.

Above all, keep cool heads. The threat of eviction is not immediate. At most, the evictions, even if intended to be carried out, couldn't be carried out in less than 6 months. Quite a bit of effort can be exerted during that time.

This serious situation is one that we could expect the Communist Party to use to their advantage. Notice the clear thinking on the part of these fine citizens in the remarks I have quoted.

I have chosen some pertinent paragraphs from letters received from tenants of these housing projects for your information:

Here's hoping you can do something to stop what I consider a mass eviction and a disgrace to what we fought for. I'm lucky—I'm only totally disabled. I'm still here, though. A lot of my buddies are still over there. Please see what you can do.

I'm a widow living in the FPHA with two children who support me. I have always been a sick woman. Now that we are getting along a little better, I am being evicted. Where are we to go when there are no homes for us? Please help us so that we may keep on living here. This home is the best home we ever had.

There are many families who will suffer greatly if something isn't done at once about this terrible situation. There are no rents available at this time for anyone to move into and even if there were, we could not get them as landlords don't even want one child, never mind five or six or more. It is also impossible to buy a house at the prices they are asking for them. * * * We are all worried sick about this terrible situation which confronts us and hope you will not let us down.

On June 3 I received a notice from the Bridgeport Housing Authority through order from the FPHA in Washington to vacate within 6 months. In a few words I wish to stress my efforts in looking for a suitable place to lodge my family which was done without the slightest success. What are we going to do? Eviction and no place to go. There are eight of us in my family and only two working.

I am a nervous wreck trying to solve this problem which is heavy upon my shoulders. I am a mother who gave two boys to defend the rights of our wonderful land. I was very lucky to have one return but one, a chief pilot for the Navy, met his death in a plane crash 26 months ago and upon receipt of the news I became partly paralyzed. * * * Won't you please intercede for me and many others who are in the same predicament until such time that we can find places to live modestly?

I am writing you to protest the evictions ordered by the FPHA against the tenants of Marina Village in Bridgeport. In view of

the acute housing shortage in the Bridgeport area, these evictions come at a time when it is impossible to secure a rent.

The mass eviction is a terrible nightmare to everyone here.

Since we have received our ineligibility notice, we have had many sleepless nights not knowing where to turn. In Marina Village there are many more like myself.

I am a veteran of World War II. I waited 15 months to obtain this apartment and have only been in it 6 months. My wife, child, and I have no place to go. Would you kindly see what you can do about this matter?

This is an appeal asking you to please save our home for us. We have received a letter stating us ineligible to live here any longer. We are a family of eight * * * two adults and six children. I couldn't find a rent anywhere with the family I have that is why I am asking you to intercede for us. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

I am a widow with a son and daughter. My son served for 2 years in the Army overseas. Why is it that a veteran is being evicted from a Government housing project? If there was a rent available in the city that we could afford to pay we would gladly give up our rent to so-called low-income families.

An eviction is a pretty gruesome word. After knocking around for 8 months in furnished rooms then succeed in finding a home; only to find that we have to move. Where? Do you have room for my wife and two children? After 4 years' military service overseas, I looked forward to a real home. It seems I have a private battle to keep a roof over my family's head.

I am writing you in regards to our home in Marina Village. It is a shame the way we poor people are getting pushed around. They say our income is too high. It wouldn't be if I didn't have a son and his wife with me. They have no house to move into, and I can't find a home, not even a room. There is a baby coming too. It's an awful thing to have on your mind. Please do what you can to help us.

As a citizen and elector of Fairfield County I demand that you take immediate steps to prevent the vicious evictions that are taking place in the Federal housing projects. If these evictions are permitted to go on, it will magnify juvenile delinquency, work the most vicious hardship upon our citizens of Fairfield County, take the most unfair advantage of our veterans who have served our country so well. Are you going to let these people down now in their hour of need?

Won't you please help us? We are being evicted. Where are we to go? Are we still free people or are we going to go through what the people of Europe went through? Please help us. We need your help.

I am a widow with eight children, six of which are of school age. One girl is graduating from high school this year, and I have one girl working. I also receive State aid. I pay \$42 a month rent. Could you please tell me if there is anything that can be done. There isn't a rent available in the city. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat: This is a serious situation.

GLENN A. J. HOWREY

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 254) for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey, insist on the House amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair

hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JENNINGS, REEVES, and CRAVENS.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by General Bradley.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in PM.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he intends to make in the Committee of the Whole today and include certain excerpts from the committee hearings, and also excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RECOVERY OF THE GRANDCHILD OF THE LATE JOHN H. TOLAN

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I have just been advised by the Associated Press representative that the granddaughter of the late John H. Tolan has been found, and that physically she is in very splendid shape.

TOMBIGBEE-TENNESSEE WATERWAY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the attention of every Member of this body. Since it seems that Joe Stalin is going to refuse the American money that some people insist on giving to Russia, we might use some of it on flood control and river and harbor projects, and that is what I want to speak to you about today. Our first duty is to the American people.

Now, turn to page 7911 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and look at the table I inserted there, compiled by the Army, and you will see what the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway means to American shippers.

Now, compare them, and go out in the hall, if you will, and look at the map and you will see why this great raging torrent of the Mississippi prevents the return of barges and boats coming down from Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, and all those places, which could be returned by this short inland water route, with sav-

ings of untold millions of dollars in the years to come.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Independent Motion Picture Producers.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Lands may sit this afternoon during the session of the House during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

SPENCER BURGESS DOYLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1148) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Spencer Burgess Doyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Spencer Burgess Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The south half of the south half of section 20; the west half of the east half of the northeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the north half of the southwest quarter, the south half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section 21; the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 27; the north half of the northeast quarter of section 28; and the west half of the east half of the west half, and the west half of the west half of section 29; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana principal meridian.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, after "That", insert "upon application in writing by the Indian owner named in this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 398, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Spencer Burgess Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The south half of the south half of section 20; the west half of the east half of the northeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the north half of the southwest quarter, the south half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of sec-

tion 21; the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 27; the north half of the northeast quarter of section 28; and the west half of the east half of the west half, and the west half of the west half of section 29; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana principal meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1148) was laid on the table.

GROWERS FERTILIZER CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1930) for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation, the sum of \$2,017.84, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for goods furnished to the clients of the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture upon the order and authority of an agent of said Farm Security Administration during the period from April 15, 1937, to March 22, 1938: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE J. WILSON AND MARGARET J. WILSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 718) for the relief of Clarence J. Wilson and Margaret J. Wilson.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MRS. MILDRED WELLS MARTIN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 116) for the relief of Mrs. Mildred Wells Martin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mildred Wells Martin, 1512 Lakeview Street, Camden, S. C., the sum of \$4,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of medical and hospital expenses incurred and loss of earnings and personal injuries sustained by the said Mrs. Mildred Wells Martin on April 23, 1944, when the automobile in which she was riding as a passenger was involved in a collision with a United States Army vehicle on United States Highway No. 521, near Camden, S. C.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent

thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after "\$4,000" insert a semicolon and the following: "to pay the sum of \$2,500 to Mrs. Mabel Jones, of Camden, S. C."

Page 1, line 11, strike out "the said Mrs. Mildred Wells Martin" and insert "them."

Page 2 line 2, strike out "she was" and insert "they were", and strike out "a passenger" and insert "passengers."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mabel Jones and Mrs. Mildred Wells Martin."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS M. FARLEY AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 405) for the relief of Thomas M. Farley, Mrs. Susie Farley, Mrs. Helen Moss, the legal guardian of Donna Louise Farley, and the legal guardian of Melvin Moss.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,434.70 to Thomas M. Farley, of Olivehurst, Calif.; the sum of \$158.50 to Mrs. Susie Farley, of Manton, Calif.; the sum of \$528 to Mrs. Helen Moss, of Central Valley, Calif.; the sum of \$50 to the legal guardian of Donna Louise Farley, a minor; and the sum of \$150 to the legal guardian of Melvin Moss, a minor; such payments being in full settlement of all their claims against the United States for property damage, personal injuries, losses, and expenses arising out of an accident which occurred on September 13, 1942, near Crescent City, Calif., and which involved an Army truck: *Provided,* That no payment shall be made under this act until the above-named claimants have released all their claims against Anthony E. Badaracco, the driver of the Army vehicle involved in this accident, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further,* That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WALTER R. AND KATHRYN MARSHALL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 406) for the relief of Walter R. and Kathryn Marshall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, author-

ized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to Walter R. and Kathryn Marshall, of Healdsburg, Calif., in full satisfaction of their claims for damage to their property located at 1251 Sunset Avenue, Santa Rosa, Calif., caused by United States Navy airplane TBF-1, bureau No. 06307, on October 2, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "satisfaction of their claims" and insert "settlement of all claims against the United States."

Page 2, at the end of the bill insert the following:

"SEC. 2. Such sum shall be a final release from any and all damages both insured and uninsured."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF PATRICIA ANN MOORE, DECEASED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 990) for the relief of the estate of Patricia Ann Moore, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,534, in full settlement of all claims against the United States of America which are legally due and payable to the estate of Patricia Ann Moore, deceased, who was killed in an accident on or about August 2, 1944, near Lebanon Junction, Bullitt County, Ky., as a result of the wanton negligence and reckless and dangerous operation of a United States motor vehicle (a jeep) by a private in the United States Army, who, at a later date, was both tried and convicted by courts martial for converting the said United States Army motor vehicle to his own use and for operating the same in such a reckless, dangerous, and grossly negligent manner as to cause the fatal injuries which resulted in the death of little Miss Patricia Ann Moore, deceased, who was at the time of her death 15 years of age: *Provided,* That no part of the amount herein appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered directly or indirectly to any agent or attorney on account of any service or services claimed to have been or actually rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "the sum of" strike out the remainder of page 1 and lines 1 to 8 on page 2 down to and including the word "age" and insert the following: "\$5,534 to William B. Moore, of Lebanon Junction, Ky., in full settlement of all claims against the

United States arising out of the death of his daughter, Patricia Ann Moore, deceased, as a result of an accident involving an Army vehicle in which she was riding, which accident occurred on August 2, 1945, about 3 miles east of Lebanon Junction, Ky."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of William B. Moore."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

P. L. (SPUD) MURPHEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1492) for the relief of P. L. (Spud) Murphey, coowner and manager of Spud's Tailors, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to P. L. (Spud) Murphey, coowner and manager of Spud's Tailors, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, the sum of \$22,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of losses suffered as the result of the destruction of the accounting records of his company ordered by the Navy Intelligence in Honolulu on or about February 13, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any one agent or agency, or by any one attorney or firm of attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "coowner", and insert in lieu thereof "owner."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$22,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,540.48."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of P. L. (Spud) Murphey, owner and manager of Spud's Tailors, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

O. DEAN SETTLES ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1736) for the relief of O. Dean Settles and Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, husband and wife; Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, individually; the estate of Ora H. Hatfield; and Mrs. Kittie B. Hatfield.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person or persons specified in each of the following cases, the amount specified with respect to such case, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the

personal injuries or the property damage and death indicated in each case which resulted when a United States Army airplane crashed, on September 17, 1944, one-half mile southwest of Copeland, Kans., on the farm owned by Ora H. Hatfield, deceased, late of Gray County, Kans.:

(1) O. Dean Settles and Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, husband and wife, of Dodge City, Kans., for the death of their minor son, Jay Dean Settles, and for damage to furniture, clothing, books, and other personal property, the sum of \$10,734.14.

(2) Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, individually, for severe personal injuries, the sum of \$5,000;

(3) The legal representative of the estate of the said Ora H. Hatfield, for the death of the said Ora H. Hatfield and for destruction of the dwelling house and barn, and their contents, and for damage to outbuildings, crops, equipment, and other items of real and personal property, on such farm, the sum of \$24,098.59; and

(4) Mrs. Kittle B. Hatfield, of Dodge City, Kans., widow of the said Ora H. Hatfield, for severe personal injuries, and for damage to various items of personal property, the sum of \$7,539.65: *Provided*, That no part of any sum appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim satisfied by the payment of such sum, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "\$10,734.14" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,234.14."

Page 2, line 10, strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500."

Page 2, line 20, strike out "\$7,539.65" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,539.65."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

CHARLES E. CROOK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2268) for the relief of Charles E. Crook.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

A. E. MCCARTNEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 629) for the relief of A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster, of Newport, Ark., the sum of \$9,162.80. Such sum represents the damages sustained by the said A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster to their 1943 and 1944 rice crops as a result of malaria-control dusting of rice fields in Jackson County, Ark., by the United States Public Health Service in 1943 and 1944.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, after the sign "\$", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu

thereof: "3,087.02; to pay P. W. Woodyard and J. R. Mahon the sum of \$2,982.69; to pay B. E. Truitt, T. L. Truitt, and W. B. Lacy the sum of \$6,207.17; to pay G. W. Cox, J. M. Cox, and F. T. Cox the sum of \$6,258.05; to pay W. W. Cox and Dr. J. W. Cox the sum of \$7,116.80; and to pay Robert Cathcart and Claude Cathcart the sum of \$3,688.69, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damage to rice crops sustained as a result of dusting operations by the United States Public Health Service in connection with certain malaria-control work in 1943 and 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster; P. W. Woodyard and J. R. Mahon; B. E. Truitt, T. L. Truitt, and W. B. Lacy; G. W. Cox, J. M. Cox, and F. T. Cox; W. W. Cox and Dr. J. W. Cox; Robert Cathcart and Claude Cathcart."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK F. MILES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 642) for the relief of Frank F. Miles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$690 to Frank F. Miles (O-277842), Argonne-Armory Building, Des Moines, Iowa, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for terminal leave pay due him from the War Department when he was granted leave from active duty as a major in the Army of the United States, to go abroad as a war correspondent for the American Legion publications.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill add "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1296) for the relief of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin objected, and under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HEMPSTEAD WAREHOUSE CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1498) for the relief of Hempstead Warehouse Corp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$41,945.80 to Hempstead Warehouse Corp., as equitable reimbursement and in full and final settlement and satisfaction for loss or damage sustained by it as owner of land adjacent to Mitchel Field, in Nassau County, N. Y., growing out of the extension and enlargement of Mitchel Field and any plans preparatory thereto and any use of said land in connection with the construction, use, and operation of said airfield as extended and enlarged: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the figures "\$41,945.80" and insert in lieu thereof "\$36,570.21."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERMAN TRAHN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1502) for the relief of Herman Trahn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 885; 50 U. S. C. 303), and the provisions of Public Law 205, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved October 29, 1945, Herman Trahn, of 65 Park Terrace East, New York, N. Y., may be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States if he can otherwise meet all the requirements of existing law relating to naturalization.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 5, after "50", insert "App."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RALPH STANFIELD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1535) for the relief of the legal guardian of Ralph Stanfield, a minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian

of Ralph Stanfield, a minor, Tate, Ga., the sum of \$12,800. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Ralph Stanfield on January 23, 1944, when a United States Army truck left the highway and ran him down at the intersection of Dawsonville Road with State Highway No. 5 at Tate, Ga.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$12,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "injuries", insert ", medical and hospital expenses."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PITTSBURGH DUBOIS CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1670) for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$29,633.07 to Pittsburgh DuBois Co., in full and final settlement and satisfaction of all claims for damages and loss growing out of War Department contract No. W-650-cws-887, as amended and modified, dated April 27, 1943, for the furnishing of 60,000 incendiary bomb packing boxes and release bars: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the presentation of this claim to the proper committees of Congress, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the figures "\$29,633.07" and insert in lieu thereof "\$24,987.76."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELSIE L. ROSENOW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1726) for the relief of Elsie L. Rosenow.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elsie L. Rosenow, of Highland Park, Ill., the sum

of \$30,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses sustained as the result of a fall she suffered at the entrance to the Highland Park Post Office, Highland Park, Ill., on December 12, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of any services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$30,000"; insert in lieu thereof "\$6,383.62."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. CARRIE M. LEE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2062) for the relief of Mrs. Carrie M. Lee.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Carrie M. Lee, Florence, S. C., the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of a collision with a United States Army truck No. 4200246, south on highway No. 1, approximately 2½ south of Rockingham, N. C., on July 21, 1944.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 8, strike out line 8 and the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "arising out of an accident in which the automobile in which she was riding was struck by an Army truck on United States Highway No. 1, about 2½ miles south of Rockingham, N. C., on July 21, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELMER A. NORRIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2390) for the relief of Elmer A. Norris.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized

and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elmer A. Norris, of Newport, Tenn., the sum of \$3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by him on or about June 16, 1936, near Calhoun, Tenn., when a Civilian Conservation Corps truck struck the Norris car.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 7, after the word "injuries", strike out the remainder of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof "and property damage sustained by him on or about June 6, 1936, near Calhoun, Tenn., as a result of an accident involving a Civilian Conservation Corps truck: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such payment only after receipt of evidence satisfactory to him that the judgment in the sum of \$3,000 entered in the Circuit Court of Cocke County, Tenn., in Civil Minute Book No. 10, pages 235 and 283 in favor of Elmer A. Norris, and against Claud Manis and William Smith, has been satisfied and discharged of record: *And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BARRETT & HILP

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2507) for the relief of the firm of Barrett & Hilp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the firm of Barrett & Hilp, general contractors of San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$20,193.55. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said firm of Barrett & Hilp against the United States arising out of the explosion at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944. Such sum represents the amount of loss determined by the Navy Department to have been sustained by such firm, less the amount received by such firm on contracts of insurance: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MACK GENE ODOM, A MINOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2550) for the relief of Mack Gene Odom, a minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Mack Gene Odom, a minor, Logansport, La., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained on October 12, 1941, as the result of an explosion of a blank cartridge which was left in the yard of the Odom residence by military personnel during special field exercises: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$6,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAROLD TURCEAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 53) conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Harold Turcean.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Harold Turcean, a native of Rumania who lived in the United States from the time he was 3 years old, enlisted in the Army of the United States (serial No. 36576459) for service in World War II, and was killed in action in Normandy on June 10, 1944, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAYMOND WESLEY DOYLE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 394) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Raymond Wesley Doyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Raymond Wesley Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: (1) The north half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the south half of the northwest quarter of section 27; the east half of section 28; and lots 3 and 4, the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 33; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian; and (2) the south half of the south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 19; and lot 1 and the northeast quarter of section 30; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana principal meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and

passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD JAY DOYLE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 395) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Richard Jay Doyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Kathleen Doyle Harris, sole devisee of Richard Jay Doyle, deceased, a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 29; the southeast quarter of section 30; lots 6 and 7, the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, of section 31; and lots 1 and 2, the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 32; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POTTS: After the word "to" in the title, insert "Kathleen Doyle Harris, sole devisee of"; and after the name "Doyle" in the title, insert "deceased."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURLOW GREY DOYLE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 396) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Thurlow Grey Doyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Thurlow Grey Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter; and the south half of the southeast quarter, of section 17; lots 3 and 4, the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter, of section 19; and the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 20; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAWRENCE STANLEY DOYLE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 397) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lawrence Stanley Doyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Lawrence Stanley Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: (1) The west half of section 28; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 29; lots 1 and 2, the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 33; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian; and (2) lots 3 and 4, the north

half of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the south half of the south quarter, and the north half of the south half of the south half of the southeast quarter, of section 19, township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana principal meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GLADYS MAY DOYLE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 399) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gladys May Doyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Gladys May Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Montana: The south half of the southwest quarter of section 10; the west half of section 15; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16; the east half of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 21; and the north half, and the north half of the south half of section 22; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana principal meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BECKER LITTLE LIGHT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2835) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Becker Little Light.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Becker Little Light, of Wyola, Mont., a patent in fee to the following described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 2 south, range 33 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative may, in his discretion, sell, for the benefit of Becker Little Light, the following-described land, situated in the State of Montana: Lot 3 of section 2, township 2 south, range 33 east, Montana principal meridian, containing forty and fifteen one-hundredths acres: *Provided*, That such portion of the proceeds received from the sale of the land as may be approved by the superintendent of the Crow Indian Agency shall be reinvested in Indian-owned inherited lands on the reservation."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD LITTLE LIGHT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2886) authorizing the sale, under supervision, of land of Richard Little Light.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative,

may, in his discretion, sell under existing regulations, for the benefit of Richard Little Light, of Wyola, Mont., the following-described lands situated in the State of Montana: The south half of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 1 south, range 33 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 80 acres: *Provided*, That such portion of the proceeds received from the sale of the land as may be approved by the superintendent of the Crow Indian Agency shall be reinvested in Indian-owned inherited lands on the reservation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUSTON JAMSETJI PATELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 650) for the relief of Ruston Jamsetji Patell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Ruston Jamsetji Patell as of July 3, 1946, the day after Public Law No. 483 of the Seventy-ninth Congress (establishing an annual Indian (racial) quota) was approved. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Indian (racial) quota of the first year that the Indian (racial) quota is hereafter available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RIYOKO PATELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 928) for the relief of Riyoko Patell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Riyoko Patell, who entered the United States at San Francisco, Calif., on July 20, 1939, and that the said Riyoko Patell shall, for all purposes under the immigration laws, be deemed to have been lawfully admitted as an immigrant for permanent residence, any provisions of the immigration laws to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the enactment of this act shall not be deemed to extend to Riyoko Patell the right or privilege to naturalization as a citizen of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, strike out the colon and the balance of line 10, and 11, and all of page 2, and insert "Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for persons born in Japan of the first year that the said quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

QUEENS CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2511) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim two acres of land near Muir-

kirk, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed not to exceed 2 acres of land of the Agricultural Research Center near Muirkirk, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church, upon the payment in cash of \$100. Such land shall be devoted to church purposes and the deed shall contain a provision that in the event the land shall cease to be used for such purposes the title to such land shall revert to the United States upon the payment of the sum of \$100 or the tender thereof to the church.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. AUDREY ELLEN GOOCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1078) for the relief of Mrs. Audrey Ellen Gooch.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington? There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the committee has passed over, without prejudice, H. R. 1078. I have been assured that the measure will be considered again in 2 weeks. I sincerely hope that the action of the Committee on the Judiciary in reporting this bill out favorably to the House will be sustained.

The purpose of the act is to reunite an honorably discharged veteran with his wife and young son. Because of a technicality he is being forced to maintain them in Australia and legislation becomes necessary.

The SPEAKER. That completes the calling of the Private Calendar.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the life and character of the late Hon. John H. Tolan.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4002) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate may continue not to exceed 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] and myself.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, that is agreeable.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] asks unanimous consent that the debate on the bill continue not to exceed 3 hours to be equally divided and controlled between himself and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4002, the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, 1948, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] is recognized for an hour and a half, and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] will be recognized for an hour and a half.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this is the second of a possible four War Department appropriation bills. The first of the four, the military appropriation bill, has already passed the House. The bill before us covers rivers and harbors, flood control, cemetery expenses of the War Department, Alaskan communication system, and the United States Soldiers' Home. It also covers a \$60,000,000 supplemental appropriation to defray the expense of bringing back the war dead. There is yet to be submitted to the House:

First. The \$725,000,000 estimate for Government and relief in occupied areas. The original plan was to include this item in the civil-functions bill. However, after careful consideration, it was agreed to place all the appropriation bills for Government and relief in occupied and liberated areas in one bill.

Second. The original legislative budget contained an item for \$225,000,000 for engineering service, \$100,000,000 of which was for the construction of barracks and quarters in the United States and the remaining \$125,000,000 for barracks and quarters in our island possessions. No estimate has as yet been submitted for this item. It is not included in this bill.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The bill includes a total of direct appropriations of \$339,186,869. This amount is \$43,540,231 less than a budget estimate, or an average reduction of approximately 11½ percent. No reductions were made, and the full budget estimates were allowed on the following items:

First. Maintenance of rivers and harbors.

Second. Maintenance of flood-control projects.

Third. Maintenance of the lower Mississippi.

Fourth. No reduction was made in the \$12,000,000 allowed by the budget for new work on the lower Mississippi.

Fifth. No reduction was made in the \$60,000,000 estimate to defray the expense of bringing back the war dead to the United States.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

The amount recommended in the bill for new work under "Flood control, general" is \$122,269,800, which is a reduction of \$29,314,200 below budget estimates. The committee considered each of the 78 projects submitted by the budget carefully and the projects were analyzed. Where a reduction was made we took into consideration the progress of the work and permitted completion of a certain item or items in that construction. Reductions and the reason for such reductions are covered in the committee report. I wish to state again that no reduction whatsoever was made in maintenance of either rivers and harbors or flood control. Both rivers and harbors and flood-control maintenance was postponed somewhat during the war, and any further postponement of this work would simply mean expenditure of more money for that purpose. It is not economy to postpone maintenance. The bill also contains \$24,000,000 for flood control in the lower Mississippi—\$12,000,000 for maintenance and \$12,000,000 for new work. The committee made no reduction in this item either in maintenance or new work.

FLOOD-CONTROL POLICY

The first appropriation bill for new work for flood control after the war came in the fall of 1945. At that time, as I recall, the President submitted 118 projects for the consideration of the committee. The bill was brought to the floor of the House. I opposed the bill at that time on the ground that we were taking on so much flood-control work and so many large projects that it would not be long before all the money available for that purpose would be required to continue old work and there would be no money for new work, urgent though it might be. That is exactly what happened this year. The President instructed the War Department to submit only projects upon which work had already begun. This order eliminated many worthy projects. We need a new flood-control policy. I would like to see a definite flood-control policy established with a definite allocation each year. There are certain things one must do to construct a project economically. Projects under a million dollars should not be split up, but they should be constructed under one contract and, if possible, in 1 year, enabling the contractor to use his machinery and his equipment to the full extent. True economy in such a project lies in the speed at which it is constructed. Large projects running up to a million dollars or over should be constructed over a period of not more than 5 to 7 years, if we are to get economical construction.

When such a project is started the first funds are required for:

First. Purchase of land.

Second. Relocation of highways and railroads.

Third. Building of the town site and other items which are necessary pending the actual construction of the dam.

This usually requires relatively low appropriations the first 2 years. Once construction of the dam has begun then it must be completed at a certain speed if it is to be built economically. Slowing down that speed often makes impossible the use of large type of dirt moving and concrete machinery. The use of such machinery and equipment means more cubic yards of concrete or dirt removal for less money. Every engineer recognizes the fact that you must follow a certain curve of construction if we are to have economical construction.

LARGE PROJECTS ARE FREEZING OUT SMALL PROJECTS

The plea to "just give us a small amount for construction this year" has too often been successful and has in many cases committed us to build large projects costing from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000. In fact it has been so successful that it will require all the available money to construct a few new large projects to the exclusion of many small but very worthy projects.

Let us examine the status of present projects and funds. More than 700 flood-control projects have been authorized by law, the cost of which will run into billions of dollars. Seventy-eight projects were submitted by the 1948 budget, the total cost of which will be over \$1,300,000,000. The allotments to date and not including 1948 estimates are \$347,332,000. The amount required to complete these projects including 1948 appropriations is \$963,000,000. There have been submitted 70 more projects for planning, the cost of which will aggregate over \$850,000,000. The difficulty we are having is that we have so many large projects started that the amount available for expenditure for that purpose and which I think the country can afford to spend is such as to limit the amount that can be allocated to each large project. The amount so allocated is often so small that it makes economical construction impossible. At the present rate and under the present method of construction it will be 10 or 15 years before the first large flood control and power project will be completed. That means 10 to 15 years before we really get the benefit of flood control from some of these projects. I would rather take half the number of projects, spend more money on fewer large projects, complete them in 5 or 6 years, get the flood control and other benefits as soon as possible and then add new projects as fast as the old ones are completed. Such a policy will give you as many flood-control projects as the present policy does. It will give you more economical construction and give you the real flood protection much sooner. The same thing is true with regard to rivers and harbors projects.

FLOOD CONTROL POLICY MUST GIVE SMALL PROJECTS A FAIR SHARE OF FUNDS

I would like to suggest the following as a policy. I am assuming we would spend \$200,000,000 a year for new general flood-control work.

First. Set aside at least 5 percent or \$10,000,000 for small urgent projects of under \$1,000,000. In my judgment this would probably give us from 25 to 30 projects which could be built within 1 year.

Second. Set aside \$30,000,000 for the construction of projects from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 which could be constructed within 2 years. This would probably give us from 15 to 20 more projects.

Third. Set aside \$40,000,000 for projects from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Fourth. The remaining \$120,000,000 I would set aside for large projects costing from \$20,000,000 on up, with the idea in mind of constructing these projects if possible within 5 years completing at least one large project each year.

This would give us not only economical construction but would give us flood control much sooner than under the present policy. I wish it distinctly understood that what I am trying to set forth in this policy is not a hard and fast rule as to figures and amounts but rather a policy which recognizes every phase and kind of construction and does not sacrifice hundreds of small projects in the interest of a few large projects.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The budget estimate for new work for rivers and harbors amounted to \$23,452,000. The amount recommended is \$17,367,700 with a reduction of \$6,084,300. Complete information is in the report. The report also contains a very interesting statement on the work in the Missouri River Basin which is well worth reading.

PANAMA CANAL

The budget estimate for the Panama Canal was \$24,226,000 which was reduced by \$3,650,000. Most of the reduction was in new construction including quarters. I have very complete information on the Canal Zone and particularly with regard to housing facilities. I have the tables showing the exact year when each dwelling was constructed, the type of dwelling and other like information. I visited these houses personally both in 1939 and in December 1946, when I was in the Canal Zone. These dwellings with few exceptions are constructed of wood. A few are concrete buildings. Eleven duplex concrete houses were erected in 1914 and 1915, more than 30 years ago. The wooden dwellings erected 20 and 30 years ago have deteriorated, are termite eaten and rotting and the maintenance has gone up so much on these buildings that the rent has had to be increased despite the fact that the quarters have deteriorated. The concrete quarters on the other hand are in practically as good condition as they were when erected more than 30 years ago. I went through them carefully. The only thing wrong with them is that the cast-iron water pipes which had been placed in the walls had corroded and the tile roofs will have to be relaid and some felt or material under the tiles renewed. I came to the conclusion back as far as 1939 that it was not economical to build wooden houses in the Canal Zone. I recommended then and I recommend now that only concrete structures be

erected. The Army has erected some dwellings for officers and enlisted men at Ft. Gulick and elsewhere in the Canal Zone at a fairly low cost. I asked the Governor of the Canal Zone to look into the matter. We have reduced the amount for quarters drastically. It was the intention of the committee that what construction money was left in the budget should be used to erect a number of concrete dwellings, not necessarily single dwellings. This will enable us to determine just what these dwellings will cost us per unit. I would further recommend that an architect be consulted or employed in order to make these dwellings as attractive and convenient as possible, taking into consideration of course the fact that we want as good, permanent, convenient, and modern houses or dwellings as we can have at a reasonable cost. I believe that the people in the Canal Zone are willing to pay a rent that will include maintenance and upkeep, interest on investment, depreciation and other items of cost if they are given good, decent, modern homes to live in. I expect the rent rate on these new buildings to include such items. I am sure such new buildings so constructed will not be vacant long on this basis.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. The gentleman made some comments about the establishment of certain cemeteries. Am I correct in understanding the gentleman's objection is not to the establishment of the cemeteries but to the estimates?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I want to see a nice cemetery in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, one that is a credit to our dead, one that is suitable for the purpose; however, I do object to the estimates and to the costs as given because I feel they have not gone into the matter. They could give us no break-down whatsoever.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am very delighted to hear the gentleman say that, because at the rate of appropriations made for the Los Angeles County flood-control project it is going to be 50 years before it is completed.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. That is absolutely right.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I am very much disappointed in the cuts that have been made on some of the work planned by the United States engineers along the Missouri River where we are having record-breaking floods and record-breaking damage. I notice in your report you are making possible a delay in the construction of the dam at Fort Randall. Although you have some money for the access roads and the town site you are recommending a decrease in the height of the dam which will result in less power being furnished to the States of Nebraska and South Dakota. We are short

of power there. I would like the gentleman to explain whether this bill contains anything which is going to delay the activity at Fort Randall.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The report reads, in part, as follows:

Before actual construction of the dam itself is begun, the committee believes that the Corps of Engineers should investigate the possibility of substituting a lower concrete dam with navigation locks for the high earth-filled dam now contemplated.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], I think, is going to speak on that phase of it.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman will read further in your report you admit that the amount of electric power to be generated at the dam will be a great deal less when the fact is that the State actually needs power right now. I am very much disappointed. The gentleman knows I am in favor of economy and I have been cutting where I think cuts could be made. If we are going to be called upon now to vote \$4,500,000,000 for 42 foreign countries and that money is being spent presently, some of it should be spent for irrigation and flood control.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. If everybody is going to add a project to this bill because we are giving something to Europe, God help the country and God help the flood-control projects.

Mr. STEFAN. Is there going to be any delay in the construction at Fort Randall Dam?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Naturally, if you take out some money, it is going to slow down any dam.

Mr. STEFAN. It is up to the United States engineers to decide whether they are going to make this change or not. Is that correct?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. It is up to the United States engineers to decide whether or not they are going to have a 50-foot dam or what kind of a dam they are going to have, unless Congress itself should limit them, and there is nothing in the bill to limit them.

Mr. STEFAN. There is nothing in the bill forcing them to change the present plans?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. That is correct.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I commend the gentleman and every member of his committee for the work that they have done in connection with this appropriation bill. I rose to say that I am as pleased as the gentleman from Nebraska is displeased with the cuts that you have already made. I do not think you have gone far enough. May I now inquire of the gentleman whether or not you have eliminated from this bill the Buggs Island project?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I shall comment on that when I reach that point.

Mr. DONDERO. I raised that question because that project, like the Clark Hill project in Georgia, is not a flood-control project. They are power projects.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I will answer that later, but I would like to finish now.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What the gentleman has said would amount to a declaration of a new policy in the matter of making appropriations for flood control. The gentleman has given a great deal of study to this. I think I can say the members of the committee feel with him on it. We hope that when the budget estimates are prepared next year they may be given consideration to this idea of enough money on big projects to get them done with efficiency, and enough money allocated to the small projects to insure taking care of the urgent projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it has been heart-breaking to sit there and have people come to me and tell me they wanted projects and not be able to give them to them, but I felt that if I opened the door to one I should to all. We did open the door to a certain extent and tried to be fair about the matter.

Now, I want to come to this policy that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] spoke about. The chairman of the Public Works Committee [Mr. DONDERO] has written me a letter asking me to withhold funds from 11 projects, including the Buggs Island and Clark Hill projects. Most of these 11, I think, are in the South. It does not make any difference where they are. It is not political. I opposed these same projects in the House a year ago last fall when the matter came up. I opposed the projects at that time and the House overruled me, and by an overwhelming vote, appropriated funds for those 11 projects, including these 11 projects.

Again, a year ago, when the 1947 bill came up, some of these projects were appropriated for again.

I have taken the position, Mr. Chairman, that my subcommittee is not a legislative committee, that we cannot possibly go into every one of the 78 projects and determine whether or not those projects are or are not to be undertaken or continued. That is not our job.

We had nearly 400 witnesses before the committee, including 155 Members of Congress, 4 or 5 governors, and I do not know how many Senators. I think we have tried to give them a fair hearing. I have tried to be fair on this bill. I will not divide my judgment.

Let us assume for the sake of argument that my committee had withheld those funds and the House had sustained us, which is doubtful, and then the bill had gone to the Senate with these 11 projects dropped. Let us assume further that the Senate had passed the bill and the President had vetoed it, which he would have; you would then have had to stop all projects, you would have had to start them again. Every one of the contractors would have been off the

job and you would have to put them back on again when they finally were reauthorized.

I take the position, Mr. Chairman, that that is the function of the Public Works Committee. I feel, as does the chairman of that committee, that some of the projects should be deauthorized. There are some 700 authorized projects. Until these projects are deauthorized, until an act has been passed by the Congress and signed by the President, that my obligation is to carry out the mandate of this House and appropriate money for those projects.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Inasmuch as the gentleman has mentioned the Public Works Committee I wish to say to the gentleman that the chairman of that committee has already introduced a bill to deauthorize some 85 projects, way beyond the 9, on the basis and the ground that the rising costs of material and labor make most of them at this time uneconomical. It must be borne in mind that this is a new committee under the new Reorganization Act and came into being only in January. No reconsideration of flood-control projects has yet been completed. They came from the Flood Control Committee, but I want to inform the gentleman and the House that steps have been taken to deauthorize some projects.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I shall support the deauthorization for some of these projects.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Earlier in his remarks the gentleman referred to \$200,000,000 that he thought should be set aside each year. Would that take care of emergencies?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. No; I am talking now only about general flood-control work.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. On page 327 of the hearings our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Michigan, is recorded as having said:

We passed a resolution here years ago that when the cost exceeded the estimate by 25 percent we ought to go back for reauthorization.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman from Michigan said that, and he referred to projects which had not been started. That resolution, which was passed in 1945, provided that where a new project came up and the cost exceeded the estimate by 25 percent we should refer it back. On these 11 projects the House overruled us and made appropriations for them.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The gentleman has made himself perfectly clear on that point. I therefore ask him to yield further on another point.

Does the gentleman not remember that while such funds were appropriated for use last year the President froze a great

portion of those funds and then at a convenient time, primarily on November 4, the Monday before the election on Tuesday, the President released some of those funds to start certain projects. Does the chairman feel that there could have been any political implication in the time the President released them? And does the chairman feel that the Appropriations Committee is responsible for carrying out those politically initiated projects with further appropriations, especially when the cost exceeded 25 percent of the original estimate?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The chairman is taking the position that Congress has appropriated at least once, perhaps twice, for these projects and that the Congress itself, not merely the introduction of a bill, should stop these projects. May I say to the gentleman from Indiana that I have been on this committee for 11 years and regardless of what anybody else does I have not in the past and I shall not now begin to play politics in connection with flood control or rivers and harbors.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BRADLEY. As one of those who appeared before the gentleman's subcommittee, I should like to compliment him upon the fairness of his hearings and for the consideration he gave us. Do I understand the gentleman correctly when I assume that he states his committee has recommended appropriations only for those projects on which work has been actually commenced?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. No. We added some projects. We have a number of small projects down there. We tried to take care of some of the smaller projects. We are not bound by the Budget. Those projects were on both sides of the aisle and I think I can fairly say that this report comes to you unanimously from the committee. Am I right?

Mr. KERR. Correct.

Mr. BRADLEY. I am glad to get that clear.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. When a group of farmers come to the committee and show where they sold their cattle and a few hundred thousand dollars is going to help them, I am going to give it to them if I can.

Mr. BRADLEY. I think the gentleman is justified in that position.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. But there is a limit to what we can do.

Mr. BRADLEY. The gentleman recalls my home town is extremely interested in the Whittier Narrows Dam. Does the gentleman recall whether that is in the projects approved?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman recalls that the Whittier Dam was before the committee last year and this year and that the membership on the Republican side of the aisle were divided, some arguing for it and some arguing against it. The gentleman knows that when they iron out their differences, we will give them the money for the Whittier Dam.

Mr. BRADLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. In connection with the question of policy the gentleman said something about certain percentages of each project. Was that confined to flood-control projects or did it include navigation projects?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. You cannot differentiate and distinguish between flood control, navigation, and other elements that come in; I mean the projects that come under flood control, navigation, and others.

Mr. PACE. How would that policy of a certain part of the money being allocated to the smaller projects and the next in size projects conform to the gentleman's further statement that when a project is under construction at least 20 percent should be appropriated?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. You have to follow the policy until you get some of these projects built. We are establishing a policy, I may say, for years to come. I would like to see one large flood-control project completed each year so we can have the benefit of it. That is the policy I would like to see established. You build just as many flood-control projects over a period of 10 years. My program would complete one project a year for 10 years instead of trying to build them all at once with 10 at the end of 10 years. I am including navigation and such as you have down there in the Chattahoochee area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as the distinguished chairman of our committee has told the House, the subcommittee which had in charge civil functions has worked laboriously for more than 6 weeks and heard more than 400 witnesses, quite a few of them Members of this Congress, and we have brought before you what, in our judgment, based upon the evidence and based upon the facts before us, we conceive to be the best bill at which we could possibly arrive.

I want to call your attention to the comprehensive report on this civil functions bill. Every item provided for in this bill for flood control and rivers and harbors will be found on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the report. It is an unusual thing for an appearance of this kind to be put in the report, but this was put in there in order to facilitate the business of the House and in order that the membership of the committee and the membership of the House might understand what we did and be able to find the amounts recommended.

You will also note that the unobligated balances of June 30, 1947, that is, those unobligated balances which I do not think I ever saw before in a report, are also in this report, as well as the

amounts recommended for the construction, the total amount made available for the fiscal year 1948; in other words, there are three columns here in which you can get all the facts found by the committee and get the recommendations which the committee is making to the House.

In flood control and rivers and harbors the items recommended are of two types, and I will endeavor to discuss this matter so that it will be simple and so that we can understand it easily. For instance, you will find plans and specifications of one type and one lot of recommendations at one place, and for construction work in another place, all of which recommendations are for the construction of the work proposed.

I go back to get this over to the House so that they will understand. For plans and specifications the budget recommended \$2,500,000 for rivers and harbors and \$4,000,000 for flood control. This is for making plans and specifications and beginning these projects, both under rivers and harbors and under the flood-control items. The committee cut these recommendations 50 percent, and the evidence fully disclosed that these projects can be kept current and ready for construction if justifiable, as the work progresses.

Now, of your plans and specifications there are 20 rivers and harbors projects, and some money has been spent on 14 of these and none on 6 of them. Six are entirely new projects. There are 65 projects in the flood-control item, 21 of which are new authorizations and no money spent, and on 44 of these money has already been spent, and on some of them larger sums of money to complete the project. So you see how well we are along not only on plans and specifications for these authorized items, but we are well on the way in the construction of these projects. Of course, the larger amount of money proposed in this bill is for the construction of the projects. For construction work there are in this bill 33 projects for rivers and harbors and 88 projects for flood control. The money recommended in this bill would complete several of the rivers and harbors projects and 16 of the flood-control projects. The budget requested \$23,000,000-plus for rivers and harbors and \$151,000,000-plus for flood control. This bill appropriates \$17,000,000 of the \$23,000,000 for rivers and harbors and \$122,000,000 for flood control.

Many of these projects for which appropriations are herein made have unobligated funds that will enable them to continue their work through the fiscal year 1948.

There are four other appropriations embraced in this bill, one for the Panama Canal, one for our national cemeteries, one for our Soldiers' Home, and one for our Alaskan communications system, which has been perfected just recently. In this report you will find that the Budget estimate was accepted for the Alaskan communications system, and an appropriation of \$1,800,000 was approved for this item.

It is well known that from a strategic point of view Alaska is a very important part of this Nation now. It is a great

area. It has very poor communications, and the Government has undertaken to complete these communications throughout Alaska. We have approved every dollar of this item that was requested, in order to make these communications proper and in order to facilitate business and to protect this country in the event of war.

You will note from the report that ample and sufficient sums were approved for the maintenance and development of our national cemeteries. That item was not controversial. Every member of the committee wanted to prepare not only an adequate place in which to inter our dead soldiers but a place that would reflect credit upon this civilization and reflect honor upon those men who lost their lives in the defense of the things we love best in this world. You will note that we have put a sufficient amount of money in the bill to take care of our several cemeteries throughout this country.

In respect to the item in the bill concerning the United States Soldiers' Home, this is an interesting institution. It is an institution that costs the Government not one cent. All we had to do was appropriate the amount that was already available for the care of the Soldiers' Home. That item is not paid out of the Treasury. This institution, as I said, costs the Government nothing. Each soldier in the Regular Army of the United States is required to contribute 10 cents per month to the fund in order to be eligible for a home in this institution in the event he has to go there. There is also a requirement that all fines and forfeitures incident to the Army control be paid into this fund. These funds, together with the interest on the trust fund, which the Government pays at 3 percent, is sufficient to maintain this institution without any cost to the Government.

The Panama Canal is one of the most strategic points in the world. Some of us who have had the opportunity to go there are convinced of that and we will never forget it. The Panama Canal is probably the most strategic point in the world. So far as this country is concerned, it means more than most anything else to us to have the Canal there so that we can easily slip from one side of our continent to the other and to have it guarded as it is, is a wonder achievement and accomplishment. Enemy airplanes cannot approach that Canal within 3,000 miles without the authorities there knowing about them and intercepting them and finding out what their mission is and why they want to cross that area. It would be a revelation to you gentlemen if you would go there and see the advantage that this Nation has by reason of having constructed that Canal.

You will note that the budget approved for the operation of the Canal and for all the work that is necessary for us to do down there is the sum of \$24,260,000. The committee after carefully measuring and considering the elements reduced this item by \$3,650,000. This reduction in no sense interferes with the administration of this important area owned by the Government. That is the sum total of what we have done in ref-

erence to this bill. I repeat again that we have endeavored to bring a bill to the House which will meet the requirements of this country and which would be satisfactory to the representatives and the people of this Nation.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. I am interested in what the gentleman had to say about protecting the Panama Canal because of its great strategic value to our national defense. I inquire now if the language in section 2 is new language or whether it is language which is generally written in all appropriation bills wherein it is sought to limit the employment in certain categories to persons who are American citizens notwithstanding civil-service status. The reason I raise that point is that heretofore the Committee on Civil Service, of which I am a member, has heard many interested people who are alarmed over a certain directive which extends equal rights to everyone, even though the person might be a Panamanian citizen. This directive would accord equal civil-service rights to any person on a parity with any citizen of the United States. There has been much testimony introduced before our committee to the effect that the carrying out of this directive might endanger our national defense by allowing people to get civil-service status so that they would be able to come in and work in close connection with this important matter.

Mr. KERR. If that is true, that right is extended only, in my opinion, to those who are citizens of this country and who live within the area that we occupy.

Mr. VURSELL. I certainly congratulate the gentleman for trying to protect this strategic area which is so important to our national defense. I believe it goes a long way toward alleviating the dangers pointed out by those who have testified before our committee. I think it is a very wise move.

Mr. KERR. We have been very fortunate down there in our administrative officers, and that situation has been taken care of. If that right is extended to these employees, it is because they are now citizens of the territory that we own and occupy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I realize that the number of flood-prevention projects to be included in this civil functions appropriation bill must be limited in the interests of economy. It is my desire to cooperate with the gentleman from Michigan, Chairman ENGEL, who has, through his boundless energy, ability, and unfailing fairness brought here a well-balanced and serviceable piece of legislation. It is constructive in that it has in it projects long needed to protect certain cities and communities which have suffered from frequent and violent floods. While I have other flood-control projects in the Forty-fifth Congressional District which have been authorized by Congress, neverthe-

less, our national debt, our service charge on the debt, the unprecedented present Federal tax burden suggest caution in the expenditures of the Government. I realize that the gentleman from Michigan, Representative ENGEL, and the able members of the committee have had to select for inclusion in this bill only such projects as appeared to them to be vital to the safety of the residents of those cities and communities where destructive floods are of frequent occurrence. The chairman and the members of the subcommittee in their wisdom selected as the project to be included in this bill one that will protect the city of Olean, N. Y., a city with a population of 21,506. The citizens of Olean, N. Y., had to meet an intolerable burden of local taxes resulting from recurring floods from 1889 to 1945, inclusive.

I am inserting a table which shows the damage from floods by years at Olean, N. Y. and also the types of properties affected by these recurring floods. This table also reveals the damages caused to Olean, N. Y. by the flood of 1942.

Estimated direct flood damages, Olean, N. Y., population, 21,506

June 1889.....	\$2,190,000
May 1894.....	2,190,000
March 1909.....	1,150,000
March 1910.....	670,000
March 1913.....	1,150,000
March 1914.....	540,000
March 1916.....	1,000,000
May 1916.....	620,000
March 1918.....	430,000
March 1920.....	860,000
December 1927.....	1,070,000
Mar. 19, 1936.....	335,000
Mar. 28, 1936.....	335,000
April 1940.....	1,200,000
July 1942.....	3,721,000
May 1943.....	470,000
March 1945.....	570,000

Total estimate for the period 1889 to 1945, inclusive..... 18,501,000

Properties in Olean, N. Y., affected by floods

Type of property:	Total
Industrial.....	21
Commercial wholesale.....	21
Retail groceries and meat.....	51
Automobile and service.....	47
Restaurants, barber shops.....	64
Builders supply and junk.....	7
Miscellaneous.....	100
Residential.....	2,600
Hospitals, churches, schools.....	20
Agricultural (truck gardens).....	Numerous
Railroads.....	3
Utilities.....	Various
State highways.....	Various
Municipal.....	Various

Damage due to the July 1942 flood

Type of direct damage:	
Industrial.....	\$133,100
Commercial wholesale.....	230,200
Retail groceries and meat.....	62,500
Automobile and service.....	115,900
Restaurants, barber shops, etc.....	45,700
Builders supply and junk.....	25,000
Miscellaneous.....	210,400
Residential.....	2,572,500
Hospitals, churches, schools.....	24,200
Agricultural (truck gardens).....	9,000
Railroads.....	35,000
Utilities.....	54,000
State highway.....	3,500
Municipal.....	196,000

Total..... 3,721,000

Those damages I have enumerated, caused by the flood are only the direct damages; they do not include the indirect losses suffered by the community. It is a well-known fact that desirable industries, new business firms, are loath to locate in cities afflicted by extraordinary floods. Old established industries located in a flood area may hang on in such an area due to an investment made in earlier days, but not so with new enterprises at a time when every element of cost, present and future, has to be considered if the investment is to become a profitable one. This well-balanced flood-control bill has my full approval and support.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], chairman of the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I had no intention of taking the floor on this bill but in it I find two or three projects with which I am not in accord. At the proper time I shall offer an amendment to strike one of them from this bill. That is the Buggs Island project. There is \$3,800,000 in this bill to continue the work on that project. Before saying what I desire to say on the proposed amendment and this project, I again want to compliment the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], and every member of his committee for the painstaking work they did. I know something of the labor they devoted on the projects in this bill. They have come forward with an answer to my request that some of these projects be omitted by saying that their committee is not a legislative committee; that they cannot pass upon the merits of these projects, and therefore they made some appropriation for many of them, which are included in the bill.

Both sides of this aisle, I think, in the last election received, what I think the people intended, instructions for economy in the Federal Government; but in this bill I find a project, the Buggs Island project which, in my judgment, does not in any way evidence a desire to bring about the economies the people desire. This is a new project. It was authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1944. At that time the engineers thought they could build this project for \$32,000,000, including interest. They now say, in the short space of 3 years, this project, with interest, will cost \$60,000,000. It is about 95 percent power project and 5 percent flood-control project. It is 1 of 11 projects on the Roanoke River which is contemplated, and if the same increase in cost prevails, the total amount that may be expended on that river may run to \$200,000,000.

At the time this project was submitted the engineers believed it was economically justified by figuring the cost of power at 3.3 mills per kilowatt hour. They now say that this project will cost \$60,000,000, that power has got to bring 11.69 mills per kilowatt hour. Power in the area where this project is located is now selling at wholesale by the utilities to their customers at 7 mills per

kilowatt hour. In other words, you can buy power today from the private companies for about 4½ mills per kilowatt hour less than it would cost if generated at this particular dam. That is No. 1.

As to flood control, it is indicated that about 37,000 acres are involved below the dam on the Roanoke River, but above the dam there are 15,000 cleared acres and also 36,000 acres of wood and timber land that would be involved if this dam is completed. To a very large extent, therefore, one offsets the other in the matter of benefits. In addition to that, a dam in this area would fill up with silt and not prove very practical.

Insofar as the fish and wildlife are concerned, of course, fish and wildlife will be affected and very materially affected if this project is built. I am not however going to go into detail on that. There is one other item involved in this project which I think every Member of the House should know about and give some attention to.

In this area is perhaps the largest tungsten mine in the United States, and it is my information that last year it produced about one-quarter of all the tungsten produced in this country. If this project is built and this land is flooded where this mine is located I am advised that there is great danger that that mine will be destroyed and one of the real sources of tungsten in this country will be lost. How important is tungsten anyway? Let me call your attention to the fact that tungsten is a very necessary product to our national defense and is used for many purposes.

It is used for radar, radio, lighting, airplane spark plugs, high-speed tool steel, carbide tools, drawing dies, welding electrodes, contact points, X-ray targets; and one of the engineers stated that its use contributed in the development of the atomic bomb, and that tungsten was the hardest of the tubes in the proximity-fuse program. It is also used in large quantities for armor-piercing projectiles.

I looked at the hearings in a very superficial way and found the statement of but one witness in regard to this project and in regard to this tungsten mine.

The amendment I intend to offer does not deauthorize this project, it simply asks that this item be stricken from the bill until further consideration be given to it and to see if we are doing more harm than good by leaving it in the bill.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Has this project been started?

Mr. DONDERO. I am not able to answer the gentleman, but I believe it has.

Mr. ALBERT. Would there be a waste of money if we discontinued the project in view of the interest we have in it now?

Mr. DONDERO. It will be a waste of money if we continue to complete it and thereby destroy one of the very essential materials so badly needed in our national defense, that is, this tungsten mine in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Earlier in his statement the gentleman stated that the cost of hydroelectric power generated at this dam would be 11.69 mills per kilowatt hour.

Mr. DONDERO. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I wonder if the gentleman would inform me and the other Members of the House as to whether that charge of 11.69 is computed on the total cost of the dam or only on that portion of the cost allocated to power?

Mr. DONDERO. My understanding is that it is on that portion of the cost allocated to power.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Not to the entire project.

Mr. DONDERO. That is right; but 95 percent of the project is power and only 5 percent is flood control.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. My point in mentioning that was to show that they could at the present moment get power from private utilities at a cheaper rate without incurring all this added public expense.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Is this project included amongst those the gentleman proposes to include in his bill to deauthorize?

Mr. DONDERO. I believe it is.

Mr. PACE. Can the gentleman give me the number of the bill? Has it been introduced?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not recall the number, but I will be glad to furnish the gentleman with a copy of the bill.

I hold in my hand a copy of the Durham Morning Herald of March 2, 1947, with a headline across the top—"Largest tungsten mine on North American Continent located near Henderson now about \$1,000,000 a year enterprise."

You have the option whether or not we are going to continue with the building of this dam and this project, with the possibility of destroying a source of material needed by this country, and also to reconsider it and see if this project can be economically justified before we spend any more money on it.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman. I understand this project is in the gentleman's district.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman has made the statement that this is a new project. This project was approved in 1936. The gentleman has made statements after only looking at one side, and which have been produced by opponents to the construction of this dam, the power companies in the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. KERR. The committee has requested no one to discuss that side of the matter with the committee; is that true?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not understand the gentleman's statement.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman's committee has not requested anyone favor-

able to the construction of the dam to appear, those who have been favorable to it for years and years. The gentleman has not requested that side to appear at all before he makes his statement in respect to the dam.

Mr. DONDERO. There have been no hearings before our committee. It came from the Flood Control Committee before the Reorganization Act went into effect.

Mr. KERR. Has the gentleman ever examined the evidence that was before the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate in respect to it?

Mr. DONDERO. I have examined some of the hearings, as I have already indicated.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman made another statement that I think if he wants to be fair he would not make. He stated that this is not a flood-control project. I want to inform him that for 90 years this river has been running over 350,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in this country. This is an endeavor by certain people in Virginia and North Carolina to eliminate this project more than anything else. That river has flooded that land some 31 times in 90 years and destroyed everything on it.

Mr. DONDERO. I think I understand the gentleman's statement and he in his own time can make a speech in opposition to my amendment. This project came before the Congress in House Document 650 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, which I understand was in 1944. If I am in error about that I shall be glad to be corrected. It might have been suggested in 1936, but it is in the document I have referred to.

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. DREWRY. I want to read from the report of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department:

I enclose report of the Board in response to the resolution of Congress to examine this matter. It is also in review on reports on surveys of reservoirs in Roanoke River, N. C., authorized by Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936.

Mr. DONDERO. I understand this project was not authorized until 1944, in the 1944 Flood Control Act.

Mr. DREWRY. I will leave the matter between the gentleman and the Chief of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. KERR. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], but I cannot agree with some of his philosophy as to the great need for flood-control protection throughout the United States. I have had the privilege of serving for about 10 years on the Flood Control Committee of the House before the new Reorganization bill became effective. I have been privileged to hear volumes of testimony for the great need of flood-control protection throughout the United States.

I am going to speak principally about the State of California, my own State, but I do know that throughout the Nation the time has come when we must stop pinching our pennies and start protecting the people's property who produce foodstuff and fiber in time of peace and in time of war. Had it not been for the United States in the last war I do not know who the other countries could have gone to for food and fiber. Our richest lands in the production of food and fiber, as we all know, lie in the belt of terrible floods from time to time. Some people will say, "Well, what has that State done to help itself?" I want to give you some facts and figures as to the State of California, which produces about 11½ percent of the total revenue that goes into the Federal Treasury. California has spent \$381,000,000 for flood-control works, and of that total amount \$255,000,000 has come directly from the State and counties and \$126,000,000 from the Federal Government. That figure shows that my people have endeavored to do something for themselves. Despite the expenditure of money for flood-control protection in California during the past 10 years, we have had an average damage of \$10,000,000 a year, or a total loss of \$100,000,000 in a 10-year period. Think of it; a \$100,000,000 loss. In one area in my congressional district, if flooded tomorrow morning—something that we have no control over and only a dam will protect that area—\$30,000,000 worth of grain could be destroyed in 24 hours. In Kern County, where the Kern River flows, we have over 50 percent of the oil production of the State of California, and over 30 percent of the wells lie in the flood area, and here we are today talking about rationing gasoline and oil in the Middle West.

Now, is it good judgment to continue to put off constructing a dam that will cost seven or eight million dollars on Kern River to protect those oil wells plus about 250,000 acres of highly developed agricultural land? I am asking you Members of Congress, is it good judgment on the part of anybody from the President of the United States, the Bureau of Budget, the Army Engineers, and the Congress of the United States to deny this construction? Nobody in business would operate his business or carry an insurance policy to protect his property without taking necessary precautions.

It is time this Congress should cast aside the thought that we should continue to operate in the road and channel we are following and which we are setting out today to follow. Not \$1 is appropriated for Kern River, where all that oil is in the pathway of floods. On Kings, Tule, and Kaweah Rivers not \$1 is set aside. All four of those streams flow into Kings County, where with my own eyes I have seen some 150,000 to half a million acres of land under water at one time for no longer than 3 or 4 years, and the only way it could be gotten out of there was by pumping.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I know what the gentleman wants to talk about. He wants to say there was \$1,000,000 set up for

Kings River. There was in 1947, but there is not one dollar provided this year.

I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I was just going to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that on page 216 of the hearings, which shows the status of the money which was appropriated last year, he will find that the engineers estimate that as of yesterday, June 30, there was \$247,000 of that one-million-odd dollars that had been available a year ago which was in the form of unliquidated obligations, that is, contracts which had not been fully worked out, and \$623,000 that was unobligated as of yesterday, that had not even been contracted. So they do have \$623,000 as of this morning for obligations for new work, for which no contracts whatsoever have been let.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is quite true, but does the gentleman realize that it was just a few days ago that this project was released by the President so that we could proceed to construct it? The money has all been tied up.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I realize that, and I am glad that the gentleman brought this out. After the Congress had appropriated it, this money was impounded by the President. If it has only recently been released, that certainly is not the fault of Congress.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I grant you that, but we need another \$3,000,000 to carry on the work. That is not enough to build the roads and trails to prepare for the construction. It is about a \$33,000,000 project. On the basis of about \$1,000,000 a year, it will take 33 years to complete the program. The gentleman certainly does not think that I am so foolish as to believe that that is the way to complete a construction program for the protection of the people's property.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Was the gentleman present during the remarks of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL]?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I was.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then he heard him say that it was his hope, and he also heard me say it was the hope of the committee, that we could get on a sound base of appropriation so that when these projects get into the pouring stage they can get an appropriation of about 20 percent of the cost so that they can be expeditiously and efficiently prosecuted.

Mr. ELLIOTT. What I am trying to say to the gentleman is: Here we are expecting the farmers to continue to produce food and fiber. My congressional district has never received \$1 for flood-control dam construction, yet that congressional district is the richest congressional district in food and fiber in all the United States, producing last year about \$280,000,000 worth of food and fiber.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If it were not for the gentleman's able presentation along that line, as the gentleman knows, this project would not have had any money last year. It was because of his able presentation and as a result of the agreement in conference that there was some money provided. Had it not been for more understanding of that, there would not have been any

money last year and the appropriation would not even have been in the started status.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I thank the gentleman, but let me reason just a minute. We are going to leave Kings River, where you have a small amount that has not been expended, due to the tie-up by the President, and which will be expended in the current year, and go to Kern River, where the project will cost perhaps eight or nine million dollars. There we have all of those oil wells. Sure, the Bureau of the Budget did not bring it in, and the Corps of Army Engineers did not recommend it, but we as Members of Congress have the responsibility placed upon our shoulders and should not rely on somebody down the avenue to tell us where to go and when to go.

The reason I point this out to you here is that every Member in the House knows how essential oil is. Gentlemen, it is not good business not to provide some money for dam construction to get things started, to get your roads and trails into Isabella. Money should be provided for next year's appropriations to protect those oil wells which produce so much of what the country needs.

When I said 50 percent of all the oil produced in California is produced in Kern County, about 30 percent of it is in that flood control project which is badly needed.

I do not think I am making an unreasonable request to ask for this protection. Suppose we were called upon 2 or 3 years from now to fight a war and found that at the same time we were having floods which would destroy these oil wells. Think of those fine wells being flooded and destroyed right at a time when we would need the gasoline and oil to protect our Nation. Gentlemen, it is just not good business.

I am trying to point out to you that it is within the right of each Member of Congress to determine that some of these things be started so that we can have them completed at the earliest possible date.

We have another condition in California. Since 1940 we have had an increase in population of 2,700,000 or about 40 percent. People are coming in at the rate of 20,000 a month or 700 a day. Where are they going in California? They are stopping on some of this land which may be flooded at any time. We do not have little rows of hills. We have mountain peaks 13,000 and 14,000 feet high. We have no control over the melting snow or the rushes of water caused by flash floods. Those conditions are created in the mountains and not in the valleys, and our people in the valleys suffer. There is only one way to protect them, and that is to place dams and reservoirs in these mountain streams. Only in that way can the people living below be protected. They are not our people. They are your people coming to our State to live. Seven hundred and fifty thousand of them are veterans of the last war who have come to California to make their home.

All I am asking the Members of Congress to do is to give consideration to

them—if you cannot do so now, certainly next year. We should have more money.

I am going to close by saying that moneys should be provided for a number of projects in California and increases should have been provided above the amount allotted in H. R. 4002 for a number of projects in the State. In my own congressional district, the lands affected by four streams, namely, Kings, Kern, Tule, and Kaweah Rivers, should have sufficient money in this bill to start early construction. California should have received forty to fifty million dollars this year from the Federal Government for flood control instead of the approximate five million provided in the bill. At the present rate of providing the money for the approved projects in the State of California, on the basis that five million is all that California will get this year, it would require 100 years to complete the projects.

The people of the Sacramento Valley area, San Joaquin and Los Angeles areas, want early construction to protect the property and livelihood of the people in those flooded areas. While we are helping foreign countries with millions of our taxpayers' dollars, I urge this Congress to consider providing some of our money for needed protection to life and property in our own United States. We are not helping our veterans unless we can protect their property and homes and families.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and one Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, having served on the Flood Control Committee for four consecutive terms, and having been relieved of other responsibilities by the Reorganization Act, I have confined most of my attention to the work on flood control.

I regret very much that my time has been cut. Even though I had been given 15 minutes before the agreement on the limiting of time, I find myself cut to 10 minutes, and I cannot begin to cover the material which I have prepared.

We find our country today saddled with the greatest debt of any country in all history. Fortunately, our economy is such that, as of today, things do not look so bad. None of us can foresee a permanent continuation of the economy such as we are experiencing now. We are faced with the problems of meeting the expenditures of government by raising taxes, paying some on the debt, and rehabilitating our veterans. Those are tremendous problems. They necessitate cutting expenditures, and finding new sources of revenue. But the bill which we have before us today takes us diametrically in the opposite direction. If we continue to pursue the policy of encouraging public versus private enterprise, we will soon find this country

wrecked economically, and on the direct path to national socialism.

I want to refer specifically, in the little time I have, to one particular item in this bill. It is known as the Clark Hill project and is located on the Savannah River, about 22 miles upstream from Augusta, Ga. In 1935 the project was suggested as a "make work" PWA power project. Later on, in 1944, the Army engineers, finding themselves hard pressed for justification, reported that the project, which was estimated to cost \$35,300,000, had an annual average value for flood control of only \$16,750 which capitalized at 4.6 percent would warrant the allocation of only \$364,000 or slightly more than 1 percent for flood control. This year, the cost of construction having gone up, the Army engineers estimated the cost of the project at \$46,334,700 and reported the flood-control benefits at \$32,000 a year or approximately double the amount in dollars estimated in 1944. Capitalized at 4.6 percent the benefits on this increased basis would warrant the allocation of less than 2 percent for flood control. In 1944 the Army engineers estimated the benefits, to navigation at \$201,000, with a loss in potential annual power value of \$147,000, resulting in a net annual gain of \$54,000 in navigation benefits. This year, the Army engineers report the annual benefits from navigation as \$201,000 but no reference was made to the loss in potential power value.

There is no assurance that the present estimate of \$46,334,700 would be sufficient and based on the experience with other projects it would probably cost \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 before being completed.

Private enterprise is willing, anxious, ready, and able to build this project. I have a letter from the president of the Savannah River Electric Co., under date of March 27, 1947, reading as follows:

The Savannah River Electric Co., when granted a license by the Federal Power Commission, will construct the Clark Hill hydroelectric development on the Savannah River substantially as planned by the Army engineers, and will reimburse the Federal Government for its out-of-pocket expenditures on this project to date.

A total of \$5,500,000 has been allotted for the Clark Hill project to date. The Army engineers have been hurrying to try to get that amount obligated before this bill came to the floor of the House. In this they have been successful and the report of the committee shows an estimated unobligated balance of \$979,000 as of June 30, 1947. The fact is that only about a million dollars have actually been spent and the balance is in obligations which would be disposed of without any loss to the Government. The Government would not lose a single penny under the proposal submitted by the Savannah River Electric Co.

I have heard the statement made on the floor here today that because the Government has spent approximately \$1,000,000 on a project we should go ahead and continue the project or the money would be wasted. That is not true of the Clark Hill project since private enterprise is willing, anxious, and ready

to reimburse the Federal Government for its expenditures and to build the Clark Hill project out of their own funds without any cost to the Government.

Let me show you further how the actions of this committee are working toward taking this country down the road to national socialism.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I decline to yield. If the gentleman will get me another 10 minutes I will yield. I have but 10 and I need 20.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations, I am sure, must realize that the money has to come from somewhere. When the Government builds a \$46,334,700 project which private enterprise is willing, ready, able, and anxious to build they are taking that amount of property off the tax-producing assets of this country. They are not only doing that, they are competing with private enterprise which is presently paying taxes to reduce the debt, to rehabilitate our soldiers, and pay the expenses of running this Government; also, they are spending \$46,334,700 out of our already depleted Treasury. I for one believe in doing a little more than just giving plain lip service to our form of government, to private enterprise, if you please. I deplore the fact that Members rise on the floor of the House and let their hearts bleed for private enterprise, yet while looking in that direction, travel in another.

I have clippings here from some of the southern papers to show you what has been going on down there and how the Army engineers have been trying to whip up public sentiment for the Government building this project. The Army engineers say that if this project is built by private enterprise that private enterprise will have to pay taxes. Sure they will. It is the taxes from private enterprise and others that provide the funds for Government projects. The Army engineers say that therefore the power from a private-enterprise development of Clark Hill will cost more because private enterprise has to pay taxes, because private enterprise has to put up the money, because private enterprise has to make a profit. That is the argument that was used in whipping up public sentiment.

Here is a statement made by Col. P. M. Strong, of the Army engineers, in charge of the project. Let me quote what he said at a meeting of a Lions Club:

If the people give up control of Clark Hill to the power company they are selling their birthright for a mess of pottage.

He further said that the rates for service would be higher because they must produce dividends. That is how sentiment was whipped up by telling the people that if the Government builds the Clark Hill project that electric power will be cheaper than if private enterprise does it. They say that if private interests build it the rates will have to be higher because private enterprise will have to pay taxes and earn a profit to pay dividends. That is as anti-American as any statement that possibly could be made by the most high-ranking Communist in this country.

I could quote from a dozen clippings here, but time does not permit. In this article, I now pick up, the engineers again emphasize the fact that Government ownership and operation provides cheaper power for the people than private ownership and private operation. In a hearing held last week before the Subcommittee on Flood Control, an official of the Georgia Power Co., which has offered to purchase Clark Hill power from the Savannah River Electric Co. at the switchboard at rates to be approved by the Federal Power Commission and to distribute it at rates approved by the State regulatory body, testified that the use of electricity in the Augusta area, which they now serve and which is the area involved in this dam, has trebled in the past 10 years and is one of the highest in the East, exceeding the average of the TVA area. He further stated that the residential rate and rate to REA cooperatives are among the lowest in the United States and that there is no substantial complaints on the quality or quantity or price of service amongst their customers. Such a record is ample evidence that private enterprise is doing a satisfactory job in this area and should be permitted to develop Clark Hill at its own expense and risk and at a saving of at least \$46,334,700 to the Government.

At the proper time I shall introduce an amendment striking from this bill all funds allocated to Clark Hill for the initiation—and it is only the initiation—of the work. They have not started on the dam proper. The money so far spent has been principally for surveys and preliminary work. I hope my amendment will be supported. I have introduced a bill (H. R. 3819) to deauthorize the construction of the Clark Hill project by the Government. Hearings are now being held and I hope to have my bill enacted into law at an early date. This legislation will pave the way for the construction of the Clark Hill project by private enterprise which is willing to reimburse the Government for its expenditures to date, anxious, willing, ready, and able to build Clark Hill within 3½ years and at a saving to the Government of over \$46,000,000. I ask that you support my amendment to this bill removing funds for further use in construction of the Clark Hill project.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to reply to the distinguished Representative from the State of Indiana and to notify him that a majority of Congressmen clear across the country, east and west, north and south, has heretofore endorsed the development of Clark Hill by the Government, and before I take my seat I will prove to each of them that they are justified in taking this position from the evidence submitted to the House Appropriations Subcommittee considering the War Department civil functions appropriation bill for 1948.

The gentleman says that only \$1,000,000 has been spent on this project.

Here is a report from the Appropriations Subcommittee on the War Department civil functions appropriation bill stating that there was appropriated \$1,000,000 in 1945 and in May last year \$4,500,000, which makes a total of \$5,500,000 and the report of this honorable committee shows that all of the \$5,500,000 has been spent or allocated except \$979,000.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. There is a difference between "allocation" and "spent."

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Yes. You had the representatives of the power company up before your subcommittee on June 23, 1947, and up to this time you have not given the other side the opportunity to appear and testify against deauthorization.

If it was your purpose to defeat the appropriation for this project, why did you not quote the evidence of both sides which appears in the printed hearings of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on the War Department civil functions appropriation bill for 1948, instead of quoting the evidence of the power company before your committee and not giving our side a chance to be heard before your motion to strike the Clark Hill item from the pending bill was made?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Would you like to be recognized?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Thank God, we have good men on both sides of this aisle. Men in Congress should not and do not vote on account of prejudice, and that applies to both sides of the aisle.

The gentleman from Indiana stated a few moments ago that he did not want any Yankee dollars sent south to develop a project like Clark Hill. Men of this Congress from the North appreciate the fact a Yankee dollar is worth no more than a Southern dollar and the people of the South appreciate the fact that the Southern dollar is worth as much and is equal to your so-called Yankee dollar. Certainly no one will get anywhere with this Congress in attempting to arouse one section of the country against the other. The Members of this Congress will support any great worthwhile project regardless of the section in which it is located. The members of this—appropriations—committee who heard the evidence, members from both sides, voted it out unanimously.

Surely no one would desire to create prejudice between the peoples in the different sections of this country when a meritorious project, like Clark Hill, is involved, and I am surprised that the gentleman from Indiana should undertake to give any assistance to the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. of New York, or the Savannah River Electric Co., to take from the people of my country what they own, the Savannah River, which has been a navigable stream for over 200 years and belongs to the people in that area.

In 1927 Congress authorized the Army engineers to make a complete survey of the Savannah and all other navigable rivers and streams in the United States with the view of finding out their potentialities for the generation of power, flood control, navigation, conservation of the soil, and for other purposes.

In 1928, shortly after the passage of this authorization, the Savannah River Electric Co., a subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. of New York, secured a license from the Federal Power Commission to construct a dam near Clark Hill on the Savannah River, about 20 miles about the city of Augusta. Upon filing an application for this license the company announced through the press and otherwise that work on the project would proceed as soon as a license could be obtained.

In 1932, after having had a license for 4 years permitting the company to build Clark Hill Dam, the company voluntarily surrendered the license without having started any construction work whatever on the project.

In 1935 the report on the Savannah River, which was authorized in 1927, was made public. The engineers in this report described the Savannah River in great detail and enumerated and emphasized its tremendous possibilities. The report stated that the river was capable of large-scale development and recommended its development by the United States Government.

Shortly after release of this report a committee of citizens from the Savannah River Basin conferred with Mr. Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Savannah River Electric Co. and also president of the Georgia Power Co., in an effort to ascertain what, if any, plans his company had for renewing its interest in the construction of the Clark Hill Reservoir.

Mr. Arkwright assured these citizens that his company had no plans for requesting another license for this project. The committee then came to Washington and conferred with Representatives in the lower and upper Houses of Congress from the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and with representatives of the United States Army engineers. Upon advice of these representatives, the committee prepared a letter to the President of the United States, with a brief attached, urging the President to appoint a special board to analyze all previous reports on the Savannah River and to recommend to the President some practical plan for getting the Clark Hill Dam started, provided the board found it to be a sound and justifiable project and one that would be in the public interest. The Representatives in Congress delivered this letter and brief to the President and requested him to appoint a committee to look into the Savannah River possibilities.

Within a few days the President appointed Col. Earl I. Brown, United States division engineer, Mr. Roger B. McWhorter, chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission, and Mr. Sherman Woodward, water consultant of the Department of the Interior, as a special board to make a report, as quickly as possible, on the Savannah River and particularly as to the feasibility of the Clark Hill Dam.

The board made an extensive study of the subject assigned to it and in 1935 conducted a public hearing at Augusta, Ga., which was attended by a large number of citizens, including manufacturers, public officials, farmers, bankers, news-

paper editors, and others who had long been interested in seeing the Savannah River, the greatest natural resource in that section, developed.

Among those who attended the meeting was Mr. Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Savannah River Electric Co. and the Georgia Power Co. He made quite a lengthy statement and said, among other things:

I did not come here for the purpose of hurting this enterprise. I came here with the view of helping wherever possible. We are not in objection or antagonism toward it. We wish to cooperate with it to the full extent of our ability. I would like to say that we are here for the purpose of its support.

Mr. Arkwright further stated:

I do not demand that we distribute it (the power). I merely say that we have the facilities and the market and are willing to do it if you wish.

Continuing further, Mr. Arkwright said:

I state again that company information, records, men, and engineers are at your service. Any information we have will be available to you. Regardless of what plan you may finally recommend, we stand ready to cooperate to the fullest extent in making available to you any information we may have which you think pertinent to your investigation.

In concluding his statement before the President's special board, he said:

I hope you will act favorably on the project.

In 1943 Col. P. A. Feringa, resident member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, in testifying on the Clark Hill project before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, testified in part as follows:

There is no competition with private interests. I have received a letter in favor of the construction from Mr. Arkwright, who is president of the Georgia Power Co., which company would be as much affected by construction of this proposed dam as any other power company.

Continuing, Colonel Feringa said:

I would like to read the last paragraph of Mr. Arkwright's letter and I have been told by the Georgia Power Co. they would be glad to have it go into the record.

The letter referred to by Colonel Feringa was made a part of the record.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House approved the Clark Hill project in 1941 and in 1943 without a dissenting vote. The House approved it unanimously.

In 1944 the Senate Committee on Commerce approved it unanimously for inclusion in both the rivers-and-harbors and the flood-control bills.

In December 1944 the flood-control bill, with the Clark Hill project included as a part of it, passed Congress and it was signed by the President on December 22, 1944. It passed both branches of Congress without any objection on the part of anyone.

Nor was there any objection when Congress in December 1945, a year after Clark Hill was authorized, passed the deficiency appropriation bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to start work on it.

There was no objection from any source to the inclusion of an appropriation of \$4,500,000 for Clark Hill when Congress passed the regular appropriation bill in May 1946. This was the third time that Congress had acted favorably on this project, without any opposition or objection, and this last congressional action came 18 months after the project was authorized.

For the long period from 1932 to August 1946, the Savannah River Electric Co. never made the slightest effort to undertake to reestablish the license which it surrendered in 1932, and since the passage of the flood-control bill in 1944 Congress has made no change in the bill as it was originally passed. The provisions with respect to Clark Hill and the other projects included in the 1944 flood-control bill are exactly the same as they were when the bill was signed by the President.

The power company knew as much about the provisions in the bill in 1944 as it knows today, therefore it is rather late for the power company to raise any question about how the power is to be distributed.

In August 1946, about 21 months after the authorization of Clark Hill, the power company filed an application with the Federal Power Commission for a license to construct Clark Hill. This was done after the project was authorized; after two congressional appropriations had been made for it; after a contract had been let to Chas. T. Main & Co. to prepare the plans, blueprints, and specifications for the project; after a contract had been awarded for an access railroad into the site; and after two field offices of the United States Army engineers, one at Augusta and one at Lincoln, Ga., had been set up and staffed by the Government at considerable expense.

The Federal Power Commission conducted a public hearing in Atlanta, Ga., in October 1946, on the application of the power company for a license. After hearing the evidence presented, the Commission dismissed the application of the power company. A few days after the dismissal order was made public the power company asked for a rehearing and this request was dismissed.

The power companies say they are now willing to develop Clark Hill at this late date, but why should we expect them to do it? I might ask why haven't they developed some of the other power sites which they have owned for a good many years on many of the large rivers in Georgia.

One of these sites is situated on the Oconee River, and is known as Furman Shoals, where the power company owns a dam site and the lands needed for the reservoir. Some 18 or 20 years ago the power company started a large dam at this site and spent several million dollars on construction work which was suspended along about 1930 and which stands there today in a partially completed condition. Mr. Arkwright stated in a public hearing at Augusta that the Furman Shoals project could be completed for about \$4,000,000.

The power company owns many other hydroelectric power sites, including at

least two excellent sites on the Chattahoochee River near West Point, Ga. These sites have been owned by the power interests for probably 20 years, but no effort has been made to develop them, though in the meantime they have trebled the capacity of a steam plant—Plant Atkinson—near Atlanta, and near Macon they have built during the last few years a large steam generating plant which is known as the Arkwright Plant.

A study was made in March of this year by Thomas and Hutton, two eminent engineers of Savannah, on the flood-control feature of the Clark Hill project. These gentlemen have done much work for the Army engineers. The cost of the survey was borne by the business people of Augusta. These engineers received the cooperation of the Regional Office of the Soil Conservation Service at Spartanburg, S. C. They went into the possibilities and potentialities of this flooded area. They demonstrated that the land was rich. They found that only the recurring floods prohibited its use for farming and stock raising. They found a definite annual return and using the same process of capitalizing this annual return, which is used by the Army engineers, they came to a value for flood control of \$25,610,000 or more than a million dollars annually. The potential benefits to this area for flood control were not taken into consideration by the Army engineers—that is in the area between Augusta and Savannah, which is some 202 miles. The land is level and this would be the potential value in that area alone if the dam is built by the Government. If the dam is built by the Government it would not be full and would be positive flood control which only the United States Government can provide. Should the power company build the dam, they, of course, would want the dam full because their interest would be entirely one of profit and gain for the stockholders.

Hon. Roger B. McWhorter, Chief Engineer of the Federal Power Commission, testified before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House and said in part:

It is of prime importance that Clarks Hill Reservoir be operated with a view to protecting the paramount interests of navigation below Augusta at all times.

He further stated:

The investment for power could be amortized, in my opinion, within a period of 30 years; that is, if the profits from the operation were set aside each year to accumulate at 3 percent interest. If that were done, I think the power investment would be extinguished in less than 30 years. Thereafter the profits would, within a period of a few years, reimburse the Government for its entire investment; and the dam and power plant, properly maintained, would still be in excellent condition and serviceable. This project is just as sound as a dollar and the public can never lose a cent by constructing it, and I might say that immediately after the war, if Congress is disposed to build such projects, the Clark Hill project should be among the first to be constructed.

The company which owned the dam site and a part of the land, through its officials, came to the rescue of the people and joined our Congressmen and Senators from the States of Georgia and

South Carolina and fought with us to get the Government to develop the project, and stayed with us until last August—11 long years. No one was more faithful to get the Government to develop this project than the power company.

It was revealed at a public hearing held by the Federal Power Commission in Atlanta last October that the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. showed their persuasive efforts to change the mind of the Savannah River Electric Co. when State Senator Brown, of South Carolina, asked Mr. Arkwright if the decision to again apply for a Federal license was made in Atlanta or New York, and Mr. Arkwright said the decision was made in New York, and, of course, everyone knows that the general offices of the parent company, the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., are located in New York.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wilson] has just read a letter from the Savannah River Electric Co. saying, it was willing, ready, and able to construct and operate this project.

The vice president of the company may have said his company is ready, willing, and able to develop this project, but he did not give any supporting evidence of its financial ability. He did not even state the capitalization of his company; he did not say whether it was capitalized at \$10,000, \$100,000, or a million dollars, nor did he list any property holdings the company may have.

When asked by Mr. CASE in the Appropriations Committee:

What guaranty did you give that you would proceed with it expeditiously, if the Army engineers were to step out of the picture?

Mr. Collier replied:

I give no guaranties other than the application and our commitment and our good faith and our good word which, to us, is more valuable than any bond.

When asked by Mr. CASE why he was so anxious to defeat the appropriation rather than secure a legislative act to deauthorize the project, Mr. Collier replied:

The time element does not permit. If they go ahead with a lot of construction work down there, there is a question in my mind as to whether we could offer to reimburse the Federal Government for the additional cost.

Now, if the company is not able to reimburse the Government \$1,481,000, as is provided in this bill, how in the name of common sense would the company be ready and able to pay the remainder of the cost of \$40,000,000 or \$45,000,000, if they should be given another license? In other words, Mr. Chairman, they say in one breath "we are ready, willing and able" to construct the plant at a cost of \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000 if you will just defeat this appropriation and give them a new license, and then they say in effect in the next breath that if you do not defeat the appropriation they will not be financially able to reimburse the Government \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. It is clear, therefore, that the only purpose of this company at this time is to defeat the Government development of this project.

The financial apprehension of the company is well-grounded because it was organized 20 years ago primarily for the purpose of constructing this project, but admittedly it has failed to do so because of financial inability.

This company can change its philosophy just as quickly, or more quickly than a chameleon. It obtained a license to develop the project in 1928. Then in 1932 it changed its mind and voluntarily surrendered the license because it did not want to be bothered with Government red tape, Government supervision, and Government direction, but now they are saying we are "ready, willing and able" to construct it under "Government specifications and operate it completely under Government control, Government supervision and Government direction."

The power company says it is willing to reimburse the Government for any expenditures made, but when pressed to be more specific, its Vice President stated to your committee on June 6, 1947, that his estimate was the Government has spent only \$1,000,000 and he is offering to reimburse the Government for this amount, showing conclusively that his offer now is based solely upon the company's estimates and interpretations which is certain to result in disagreement between the company and Government officials, and can only mean the project will not be developed by the power company regardless of what action the Congress may take.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, some of the officials of the company say they want to develop this project without burdening the Federal Treasury with this expense. It is a mighty late day for them to take this position when for 11 long years they joined in a request to the Government to develop the project.

This is a self-liquidating project, and General Wheeler stated before the House Appropriations Subcommittee recently that within some ten or fifteen years the income from the project would be sufficient to reimburse the Government for its cost.

Hon. Roger B. McWhorter, chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission, testified in effect before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House that the project was self-liquidating and that after the project is paid for from revenues from the same that the dam and power plant, properly maintained, would still be in excellent condition and serviceable.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, our very able chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has given you the over-all picture of this bill.

Once again I must compliment him upon his untiring efforts and willingness at all times to cooperate, not only with the Members of our committee, but with the witnesses coming from all over the country who appeared before us. One having the privilege of serving on the committee with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] cannot help but admire him for his honesty and integrity.

He is deserving of these compliments and more too.

Our committee, impressed with the impartial cooperation of the Army engineers in their administering costly governmental activities on rivers, was very careful in its analysis of all the points brought out by the very many witnesses appearing before us.

Floodwaters are national problems, the solution of which are of vital importance to our Nation. Taking into consideration the cost of such projects as we have in the bill now under discussion, the protection which is provided is immeasurable.

There are many important dams to be constructed within a little more than a year, the appropriations for which are found in this bill. These flood-control projects will hold back millions of gallons of water, the result of which will mean protection of homes, health, agriculture, and industry.

Most of us from Pennsylvania know how disastrous the flood of 1936 was to the Pittsburgh area, where a short distance from this city the Conemaugh Dam will give the much-needed protection. Every major flood in and around an industrial section means huge property losses and loss in Federal income running into the millions of dollars and untold agony suffered by those living especially close to the rivers. Within the past several weeks we have witnessed what floodwaters have done over a large area of the entire country.

In 1926 in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the War Department made detailed studies of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. In 1927 Congress, realizing that it was time something should be done toward water conservation, authorized more than 300 surveys of the major rivers of the country in the combined interest of flood control, navigation, power development and irrigation. In these studies there was included the Ohio River and 23 of its tributaries and the reports thereon were submitted to Congress in 1930. The major flood in March 1936 demonstrated most conclusively the need for a national policy in flood control. Our Nation became conscious of a deep responsibility for flood-control legislation, the outcome of which was the 1936 Flood Control Act. Subsequent acts of Congress have gone far in the interest of flood control too.

It is our duty, from a social and economic standpoint, to authorize flood-control work in any fiscal year throughout the country. Without doubt flood protection is important to our national defense. I hesitate to think what the outcome of our war efforts would have been had a flood occurred 2 or 3 years ago such as we witnessed in 1936 and which we are witnessing today in the West.

The Ohio River is one of the bulwarks of our Nation as it can be depended upon to produce a large proportion of our needs in time of war. Floodwaters have a most damaging effect on life and health and cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

While discussing worth-while projects I want to make reference to Johnstown, Pa., a city in the congressional district which I represent. On May 31, 1889, a

tragic flood submerged this city that took 2,300 lives. Since then the city prospered moderately, but at every heavy rain people would dash to the hills and conscientious industrialists would avoid the city in spite of its iron and coal. In the freak flood of 1936 one-third of the city was inundated. Though only 15 lives were lost the damage to property was \$40,000,000. The United States Army engineers solved the flood problem by the construction of the Johnstown Channel, which was completed after 5 years work at a cost of \$8,670,000. I believe and I think most everyone is in accord with me that the amount expended on the Johnstown project is an investment which our country can well appreciate. Johnstown has been rejuvenated and no longer has any reason to fear high water. During the recent war industry and its workers went ahead at top speed realizing that if there were a major flood in the community that it would not interfere with War Department production of defense materials. The construction of the channel gave to the city and the country the protection for which flood-free Johnstown is grateful.

I have always been, and I still am, a strong advocate for economy. My record in Congress proves that I have been consistent in my opposition to waste, extravagance, and inefficiency in Government. I have cooperated in every way possible to stand by those who believe in a stable economy.

There are so many projects in this bill which are definitely on the side of sound investments that I have no hesitancy in supporting them as justifiable projects. It is my opinion that if the Members of this House had the time to go over the hearings conducted by our committee that there would not be a single point raised against the projects which we have reported. There is a large number of authorized river and harbor flood-control projects in this measure. Flood-control projects now under way are at a conservative but economical rate. The estimates for initiation of work on additional projects in the fiscal year of 1948 provide additional funds for continuation of work on those projects now under way or scheduled for actual construction operations during the 1947 fiscal year.

The total river and harbor project authorizations date back more than 100 years, but have been modified from time to time to meet changing conditions. Generally speaking, the work now remaining to be done has been authorized within the last 10 or more years. The total amount requested in the budget for this bill is \$291,000,000. There are 76 flood-control projects requested in the bill.

The fundamental principle underlying the Corps of Engineers in carrying out its civil functions fiscal practice is that appropriations are requested and made, based on a specific schedule of work on specific designated projects over a definite period of time. When an appropriation is made available to the Corps of Engineers, the funds are immediately earmarked for the specific projects and related work which has been designated

by the Committees on Appropriations of Congress, after consideration of the data furnished to Congress by the Corps of Engineers in support of the request for funds. Upon receipt of the appropriations, allotments are made to district engineers for the specific projects designated. The allotted funds can be used by the district engineers only for the specific project indicated with the allotment.

As the work proceeds during the fiscal year, the funds allotted for each project are applied by the district engineers in one or more of the following ways:

First. Contracts which will be completed with funds available.

Second. Continuing contracts for completion of as much work as funds are available in the current fiscal year.

Third. Hired labor work, land acquisition, and necessary government supervisory work for the project.

As soon as contracts are let for work on the project, most of the funds allotted for the project are obligated, thus becoming legally binding obligations of the United States. In this way the entire amount of available funds is either obligated or committed to the work designated by Congress and is not available for any other work. The funds cannot be diverted to other work except by action of Congress. Even at that, such action would involve breaches of contract. The unobligated funds refer to money which has not been expended. It is money committed but actually not obligated in the contract. Floods come at such seasons of the year and many times last so long that protection against them is absolutely essential to the livelihood of millions of people.

Perhaps the most serious problem on many rivers at the present time, is that of bank caving, which if not controlled would ultimately destroy the riparian developments and lengthen rivers to such an extent that flood heights would become more and more disastrous.

There is evidence from the hearings that there are some 192 general flood-control projects throughout the country that are ready to go forward, that are of high economic ratio, and which will be recommended annually for appropriations. As new projects come up and the urgency is indicated especially on flood control, and when the records of the Corps of Engineers on floods are being substantiated by actual occurrences, the War Department considers it important to put them in at that time. At the present a request was made for a list of projects which would give Congress 192 to consider as important. Accordingly, projects under way apparently are not considered problems by the Corps of Engineers; however, those that have not been started but are ready to start are receiving proper engineering consideration from the Army engineers.

Our committee, as evidenced by the report on the civil functions bill, is not deaf to flood destruction and suffering. We are not denying the necessary appropriations for bringing the desired relief to our people, but we have provided the funds for this fiscal year, which we believe are sufficient to prevent catastrophes caused by floodwaters in many

sections of the country. There is no false economy when it comes to flood-control appropriations. I am sure that all agree with our position in this direction.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DREWRY].

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Chairman, for many years, in fact, for so long has the Roanoke River been ravaging southern Virginia and eastern North Carolina, that the testimony of one witness was that it went back beyond the recorded history of man. The Roanoke River, which flows into Albemarle Sound, drains an area of 9,580 square miles.

The matter has been before Congress for some time, and the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, in its general plan for the construction of the Buggs Island Dam and Reservoir on the Roanoke River, approved the project, and \$4,500,000 has been authorized and partially expended on this project. The item in this bill approved by the Appropriations Committee is \$3,800,000. It will be seen, therefore, that this appropriation is a continuation of a project which has been approved by Congress since 1944, and as said above a large percentage of the \$4,500,000 formerly appropriated has already been expended.

It has been estimated that the flood damage on the Roanoke River in North Carolina alone, of which there have been 187 floods since 1899, totals \$16,546,000. The largest flood of record on the Roanoke River, that of 1940, caused flood damage of \$4,886,000. According to the report of the Army engineers, had the Buggs Island Dam been in existence during the period from 1899 to 1945 spoken of above, the damage from floods during that period would have been eliminated. Even in the tremendous flood of 1940 practically the entire flood damage would have been eliminated below the proposed Buggs Island site and the only damage which would have resulted would have been some negligible flooding of extreme low areas immediately adjacent to the river bed.

The flood of September 1945 caused damage on the Roanoke River estimated at \$970,000. The floods, apparently, are causing more damage than formerly, probably due to the fact that the watersheds of the tributaries of the Roanoke River and the watershed of the Roanoke River itself are being denuded of timber. The drainage area of the Roanoke River, as said above, is approximately 10,000 square miles, and the construction of the dam and reservoir will save from inundation 300,000 acres of the richest land in Virginia and North Carolina, as well as save from devastation by flood large industrial developments in the river valley. It is proposed to build this dam at Buggs Island 178 miles above the mouth of the river which will control the run-off of water from 7,800 miles. The total number of individuals who will be affected in the counties and outside of the actual area to be flooded, that is, in the basin generally, total more than a million persons. In the actual basin area there reside a total of 700,000 citizens, 56 percent of whom live on farms

and are greatly in need of this flood-control project. Such a dam would also protect present industrial areas which are of increasing value to the States of North Carolina and Virginia, through which the Roanoke River runs.

The report of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, based upon a long, extended survey, sets out in full detail the entire project, which was favorably recommended by said Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and was the basis of the favorable recommendation of the first appropriation for the project. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors recommended improvement of the Roanoke River and its tributaries for flood control, navigation, the generation, transmission, and sale of hydroelectric power and for other beneficial uses by the construction of the dam, the initial steps of which have been made and the project is being proceeded with. This report is so full and complete that I can only refer those interested to a study of same.

From the hearings, I quote:

The plan of the United States Government, which has been approved by Congress and for which an initial appropriation of \$4,500,000 has already been made, and an additional appropriation of \$3,800,000 has been recommended, is to construct such a dam at Buggs Island as will provide maximum flood control based on a type flood similar to that of 1940 and at the same time will provide electrical energy, together with controlled stream flow and other benefits. The hydroelectric power is included in the project for the reason that under the law the Army engineers were required to submit to Congress a proposal which would be self-liquidating, and it is a conceded fact that however, great the flood benefits may be, it will be necessary to have the power development in order for the project to be self-liquidating.

While to my mind the most important part of this project is flood control, nevertheless, I cannot understand the force of the objection to building such a dam for flood control purposes that it will also create power. It would seem to me that a multiple-purpose dam would be welcomed. Of course, I can understand the objection of power companies to any interference with the sale of their power, but the existing power companies may have an opportunity to acquire some of the power generated by this project to add to their existing power production. The rates will be determined by the Federal Power Commission, and it would seem to me that the selfish reasons of a power company should not prevail, and that they, themselves, would be willing to withdraw their opposition, when the enormous benefits that will be derived by the great number of people in the Roanoke River Valley are taken into consideration. This project has been approved by a very large majority of the people of the area affected, and the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has recently voted overwhelmingly pledging cooperation of the State to the project and giving it approval. In addition, the Virginia State Planning Board has endorsed the project, and the State Highway Department and State Health Departments of both Virginia and North Carolina are active

in support of it. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has also given the project its approval and urges speedy construction. This project should be pushed to a rapid conclusion in order that this economic waste may be converted into economic benefit to the people in the communities of the Roanoke River Valley.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss the recommendations of the committee in reference to Los Angeles County flood control projects in particular and in this connection may I say that previous to coming to the Congress I was a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for 12 years which included the responsibility of Director of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. For these reasons I feel I am quite familiar with most of the projects that have been requested and especially with the limitation that the committee has placed upon projects that it appropriated money for.

I should like to refer to the situation in southern California. I do not know whether all of you are familiar with it or not, but our problem is far different from most of the flood problems in other parts of the country. We do not have the watershed to hold the water back in the mountainous areas. We have flash floods, we have a terrific downpour of rain from time to time and usually in the season of the year when the rainfall comes it comes for a period of sometimes 10 days to 2 weeks with a steady downpour.

Los Angeles County is not asking the Government for something for nothing. We have established this flood-control district and we assess ourselves to the extent of some 20 to 22 cents per hundred dollars assessed valuation to maintain our flood-control projects and we are this year raising some \$3,400,000 to carry on maintenance work on flood-control projects that have been built in the county. It was only back some few years ago, about 10 years ago that the Federal Government recognized the flood-control problems in Los Angeles County as a national responsibility together with the other parts of the United States. We appreciate what aid we have had, but we want you to know that we are carrying on a lot of it ourselves and for that reason we think we are entitled to more than the present bill provides.

The bill provides new work along the Los Angeles River \$1,314,000 with \$50,000 left unexpended from last year, giving a total of \$1,364,000. That is not one-third the amount of money that is fair and justifiable for that important project in Los Angeles County.

When I speak about flood control along the Los Angeles River I am not speaking of an area in wide open spaces; I am talking about a thickly populated section of the county, built up on both sides of the river. Where it is not built with homes it is industrial along its shores. We will be spending out of our own money this year practically the same amount that the Federal Government is contributing.

Along the San Gabriel River, which is the other valley, which is a treacherous flood-control problem in Los Angeles County, the committee is recommending \$1,085,000 with \$10,000 left over from last year. This does not even approach the recommendation of the Army engineers for the district. They realized that more than that should be appropriated.

Let me say that in comparison with these amounts that I have just given you the committee has recommended an appropriation of some \$2,460,000 for Clark Hill Reservoir in Georgia and South Carolina, which, in spite of all the arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, a bill is now before the Public Works Committee of which I am a member asking that it be deauthorized, because private interests want to get in there and build the dam which they claim they can build in 3 years and the Army engineers claim it will take 7 years to complete. Now, they may need a dam down there, and if private interests want to build it, all right, but where there is a protest to the United States providing money for that project and where there is an appeal on our side of the picture in southern California for justifiable flood-control projects where we are contributing half of the cost out of our own taxpayers' money it does not seem fair that \$2,460,000 should go to a project that is subject to consideration by the Public Works Committee on this House for the deauthorization.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Does the gentleman know that \$1,000,000 annually can be saved on account of four floods a year on the land extending from Augusta, Ga., to Savannah, a distance of 202 miles, involving 241,000 acres of land; that it will save that amount of money, and General Wheeler said it could be paid for in 10 years?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I do not doubt that at all, and that same amount of money could be saved if the dam was built by private interests as well as by the Federal Government.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. But the private interests will not do it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I have heard testimony to the contrary.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The gentleman just heard what the private power companies had to say.

Mr. McDONOUGH. No; I beg the gentleman's pardon. I heard the common ordinary citizens, the people who prided themselves on being common ordinary citizens, the duly elected officials in the counties concerned, who came before the committee and said they were representing the interests of the common people and wanted that dam to be deauthorized.

Another project which the committee has been very generous with and which is subject to deauthorization before the committee I am a member of, is the Dillon Reservoir in Ohio where this committee recommended \$2,000,000. Now, I do not want to take any money from Clark Hill nor do I want to take any

money from Dillon Reservoir, but I do think that in the economy that this committee has exercised in appropriating funds for Los Angeles County, they have overlooked the fact—and I think I am fair in stating—that we are justified in receiving more than has been allowed, when they allow some \$4,264,000 for two other projects that are subject to deauthorization.

The total amount in this bill for flood control in Los Angeles County is \$3,299,000. At the rate of the authorizations that have already passed this House and come before the Committee on Appropriations for consideration it will take 50 years for Los Angeles County to meet the comprehensive flood control plan that the United States Army engineers have outlined to protect the life, limb, and property in southern California. Let me tell you that as far as the life, limb, and property in southern California is concerned, what I mean is this, that it affects thousands and thousands, yes, 3,000,000 and more population in Los Angeles County, growing at the rate of 20,000 a month, coming there from the various States of the Union. That is an actual count at the border, at the agricultural check stations, showing that the people from all parts of the United States are flooding in there to live.

Now, gentlemen, I think that in fairness the Members of the House will agree that the amount of money allowed here is not fair to Los Angeles County. I trust that when this bill goes to the Senate there will be some consideration given to some of these projects that were so badly neglected in this bill. As to the Santa Fe Reservoir in Los Angeles County, I will say that the committee did meet the recommendation of the Army engineers. They appropriated \$730,000 for that project, and with the \$40,000 unexpended from last year it will carry along. But they did nothing about the Tujunga Wash, which is an important development in Los Angeles County. It is not even mentioned in your report. The Lopez flood-control basin, which was an important project there, the Tujunga Wash channel, the Burbank western project and other parts along the San Gabriel River are not included in this appropriation, for which of course they allowed nothing. The chairman accounted for the reason this morning. They allowed nothing for Whittier Narrows Dam, which affects a population of half a million people immediately below in the area in the southeast part of Los Angeles County toward Long Beach.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, we down at the mouth of the Mississippi Valley, of course, are as vitally interested in flood control as is any section of the country. We are also vitally interested in the development of rivers and harbors.

I am disappointed in this bill, especially in one item in the bill. This one item which I am especially disappointed in has reference to future planning. This means that over a long period of years there will be a slow-up in the program of development of rivers and harbors and in flood control. The reducing

of one item from \$2,500,000 to \$1,250,000 for planning, and this covers 20 items of planning, will have the effect of retarding the whole program of rivers and harbors development over a long period of years. I had hoped that the committee might see fit in its wisdom to include this item at least to the full amount recommended by the Army engineers.

Mr. Chairman, the express purpose of my taking the floor at this time is to mention something to this committee in which I think this committee especially is fundamentally interested. It is in reference to the item we placed in the Army personnel bill of 1947 which passed the House of Representatives the other day. I think it is an unfortunate item and a mistake, because this item in that comprehensive Army personnel bill specifically affects the organization of the Army engineers. That one item, while it is written in a generic manner covering all branches of the Army service, will have this effect upon the engineers: It means that in the future there is no requirement that the Chief of the United States Army engineers, who is charged with the responsibility of the work we are now discussing, must be an engineer. In future, the Chief of Army Engineers: under that bill, if it becomes law, may be an infantry man, he may be an artillery man, he may be from any other branch of the service, yet his responsibility is going to be to see that the work of the Engineer Corps of the Army is carried out. I think that is a big mistake. I hope the Senate will rectify the mistake so we can prevent it from becoming law.

Even more important than that, Mr. Chairman, is a provision in the same bill which states that a vacancy in the office of Chief of Army Engineers must be filled by an officer having the rank of a general officer in the Army, in other words, major general. It means that a major general in the Army will be transferred over to the position of Chief of Engineers. Offhand, that does not look so bad, but if you will consider just how the engineers have worked over a period of more than 100 years you will understand the importance of it. The United States Army Engineer Corps was founded and organized by George Washington himself at a time when the British were moving down through New Jersey, in the dark hours of the American Revolution. Since then it has functioned in the manner as indicated by General Washington.

Under the operation of the engineers as presently functioning, the Chief of Engineers is often taken from the field offices of the engineers. In other words, let us say you have a district office of the United States Engineers down in your territory. The head of that office may be doing a brilliant job in flood-control work and in rivers and harbors work. He may be a lieutenant colonel, under the present law, with 28 years service; and if he is doing such a magnificent job, if he is satisfying the country and pleasing the people and getting the result Congress intends, he has a chance to be elevated to the position of Chief of Engineers. Under the bill which passed the House the other day that cannot be done. No longer can the head of the district offices or the field offices of engineers

look for an immediate promotion from that grade to that of Chief of Engineers or Assistant Chief of Engineers. They must work up in the regular way until they have become a general officer or a major general and then be transferred over to the position of Chief of Engineers. I think that is going to hurt the morale of the engineers. I think that is going to hurt the morale of the people connected with the rivers and harbors flood-control work.

Therefore, I have taken this time to protest that particular provision of the bill which was passed the other day and to express the hope that the other body may see fit to make a change in that provision.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, I note with great regret that the Whittier Narrows Dam project has not been recognized in this bill for 1948 appropriations. It is difficult to discover any project under flood control which is of more vital importance to a community than is this Whittier Narrows project to the city of Long Beach and its immediate surroundings.

Few realize the configuration of the land in this section of southern California. Few understand that we have a great plain extending from the mountains on the north for about 40 miles to the Pacific Ocean on the south. Natural drainage is largely lacking on this flat area and when a sudden heavy downpour occurs the floodwaters rushing to the sea sometimes sweep all before them.

In an effort to alleviate these conditions, the Army engineers have worked out a comprehensive plan for improving flood-control channels—for putting in dams or other controls where needed. Whittier Narrows Dam is an integral part of one of these flood-control systems and failure to construct that dam is endangering the homes of tens of thousands of Americans living along the San Gabriel River.

Disastrous floods in the Long Beach area are not just dreams or figments of the imagination. We have had these floods. We have seen the land covered with floodwaters almost as far as one can see. We have suffered loss of life and heavy damage even during recent years, and one does not know when such losses may come again.

Many of the people who now live in floodable areas bought their homes during war years without having any knowledge of the danger of flooding in their areas. They came to southern California because their services were needed by the Government in the conduct of the war. They had no choice as to where they could settle. They are in their present homes because of imperative governmental needs. It is the duty of this same Government to give them such protection as may be possible both in their persons and in their property. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that this bill does not carry an appropriation for the Whittier Narrows Dam. I hope most sincerely that the committee will see fit to have such an appropriation in the next bill of this character.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the chairman of this subcommittee for granting me this time to speak on the pending bill, H. R. 4002. I especially wish to compliment this subcommittee for the care and attention that has been given to this measure, and to the many and various items included therein. One of the projects included in this measure is an item of \$60,000 for the completion of a flood-control project in the city of Muncie, Ind., which is within the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana. That being in the district which I have the honor to represent, I am very familiar with this project. It is located in Delaware County, and on both sides of the West Fork of White River, and this project is located 322 miles above the mouth of that river. White River runs directly through the city of Muncie, and for many long years flood control has been one of the very serious problems. During high water much damage is done to that city and to the surrounding communities. A large amount of channel excavation is required, and the construction of some 15,000 feet of boulevard levee is required, together with the construction of concrete walls and four pumping plants. When this flood-control project is completed, it is estimated that this will fully protect both the business and residential sections of this rather large city, and that it will also protect the surrounding communities.

Mr. Chairman, much of this work is already completed, and the rather small amount of money contained in this bill is requested in order that this project may be completed, and the flood waters controlled in that city and in its vicinity.

In order to review the need and necessity of this project, may I say that the city of Muncie has a population of approximately 70,000 people. This river passes through this city quite near the business section, and, also, it passes through one of the very fine residential sections of this city. When floods come both of these sections of this fine city—which has been denominated as the typical American city—are flooded, and much damage is done. The completion of this project will prevent this occurrence, and it will protect the people from suffering the damages they have suffered in the past. I am happy that this item is included in this measure, as it is deserved and greatly needed. It is my hope that this measure is passed today and that this item for flood control will be retained in this measure.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, there are many items no doubt scattered throughout the entire country that Members would like to see included in this bill which are not included. Some of these are large items and some are small items. I am assuming that many that might be included in the bill have not been included because some part of the preliminary report has not been completed in time for the committee to act thereon. This is probably the case with a flood-

control project involving Tucson, Ariz. I know that the need for that particular project is great, and I would like to see all the various steps which are required by law taken so as to make this project eligible for inclusion in the flood control part of this bill.

I think the various steps which the law now requires to make flood-control projects eligible for consideration are wise steps. These necessary examinations and surveys and approvals all tend to eliminate possible pork-barrel features which have a tendency to creep into such bills as the one before us today. Every step from the surveys by the Army engineers down to the submission of reports to the committees in the preparation of a bill all help to make successful projects appear feasible and to screen meritorious projects from those of lesser merit. Therefore I approve of the policy which we follow.

Sometimes, however, after the Army engineers have made their studies an intermediate step is found to be missing and thus the committee is unable to include that project in the flood-control bill. I had a case of that sort a few years ago with regard to a flood-control project on the Little Colorado River at Holbrook, Ariz. On that occasion, finding that only one of the intermediate steps had been delayed after the Army engineers had completed their survey and stated the great necessity for the protective work, I called attention to it in the House and the Arizona Senators completed the process and included the appropriation necessary. I do not know that the conditions are such as to permit that to be done in this bill with reference to this flood-control matter at Tucson, Ariz., but I regard the need of it as great. It may be that the Senate can include the item to protect Tucson which I do not find incorporated in this bill.

The city of Tucson, Ariz. occupies a unique place geographically. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains and yet it lies on the level plain of the Santa Cruz River, which is a tributary of the Gila River. Most of the year the Santa Cruz River is as dry as a bone. In fact, its waters lose themselves in the desert plain and the location of the river can scarcely be traced on the surface. The whole area including and surrounding the city of Tucson is subject to cloudbursts and violent rains at times, and on such occasions great destruction of property is wrought, and sometimes lives are lost, and always lives are jeopardized.

Such floods more recently occurred in August 1940, in September 1943, and in August 1945 in and near Tucson, causing evaluated damages of \$320,000, together with very large intangible damages and the loss of 12 lives. Our own former colleague, Congressman J. Buell Snyder, now deceased, had his own life jeopardized a few years ago in one of those storms. The accident created in his mind a most unfavorable attitude toward Tucson, Ariz., although in every other respect he had entertained a most favorable attitude toward and feeling for that old pueblo in southern Arizona.

The Army engineers have completed their survey on this project and submitted their reports in due form. That sur-

vey includes the estimated cost, 25 percent of which is to be borne by local contribution and 75 percent by the Federal Government. Knowing the hazard to property and life which the present uncontrolled situation offers, I feel that true economy dictates the expenditure for this purpose as recommended by the engineers.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

THE TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE INLAND WATERWAY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire at this time to talk to you about the Tennessee-Tombigbee Inland Waterway.

I shall offer an amendment at the proper time for funds to start the work on this, the most important inland waterway project that has ever been presented to the Congress of the United States.

As I pointed out to you a few days ago, for 200 years the American people have been virtually denied the use of the Mississippi River, because of their inability to stem the swift tide of that stream for upbound traffic. Only recently the businessmen along the Ohio River were looking for an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean so they might escape the penalties of this devastating current.

For more than 100 years engineers have tried to develop a slack water route connecting the Tennessee River and the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Tombigbee River.

If you remember, the Tennessee River flows in a southwesterly direction to about Guntersville, thence westward to the Mississippi State line, then turns northward and flows 215 miles to where it empties into the Ohio River at Paducah. From Paducah the Ohio flows west, or southwest, 47 miles and empties into the Mississippi at Cairo.

Until recently the engineers were unable to find a way to connect the Tombigbee with the Tennessee without locks going up from the Tennessee and also locks going up from the Tombigbee. The two streams were separated by a sand ridge about 25 miles wide and there was no water supply at the summit. You cannot operate locks to lift water traffic to a higher level unless you have a water supply at the summit. Those of you who have seen the Panama Canal remember that we changed the course of the Chagres River and turned it into Gatun Lake in order to provide a water supply at the summit of the Panama Canal project, 85 feet above sea level.

In 1938 the Tennessee Valley Authority built the Pickwick Dam on the Tennessee River, just below the mouth of Yellow Creek where this proposed project joins the Tennessee. That raised the water level at the mouth of Yellow Creek about 55 feet. The Army engineers were called upon to make a new survey, and they came back the most enthusiastic group I have ever seen. They said, "We find now that we can cut through the sand ridge separating the Tennessee River from the Tombigbee 25 miles away, and put the summit of this project in the Tennessee River." That project was recommended by the Chief of Engineers, authorized by a vote of both Houses of Congress and signed by the President.

The Tennessee River at one time probably flowed down the Tombigbee Valley. Hernando De Soto, who discovered the Tennessee River up near its source, followed it down to the present site of Guntersville where he left it and went South. When he later discovered the Mississippi he thought it was the same stream. He published a map showing the Tennessee curving southward and flowing down the present course of the Mississippi. It never occurred to him that the Tennessee would turn north and flow in that direction for hundreds of miles.

Some upheaval in prehistoric times seems to have lifted that ground up and turned the Tennessee north, to where it flows into the Ohio River at Paducah.

The Tennessee River at the mouth of Yellow Creek is 100 feet above the Tombigbee, where it is formed by the confluence of Brown and Mackeys Creeks less than 25 miles away. So by cutting through this sand ridge and building locks and dams from the mouth of the Warrior River up to the Tennessee, they can put the summit of this project in the Tennessee River and provide a slack-water route up the Tombigbee 481 miles from Mobile into the Tennessee and then a downstream route 215 miles on the Tennessee River to Paducah and then down the Ohio 47 miles to Cairo, Ill.

If you will turn to page 7911 of yesterday's RECORD, you will find a table showing what this means. My time is limited, so I am going to talk to you in terms we can all understand.

From Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans down the Mississippi River 869 miles, then 156 miles across to Mobile, along the intercoastal waterway, which is slack water, then 481 miles up this proposed Tombigbee inland waterway, through slack water, to the Tennessee River, then 262 miles downstream to Cairo, Ill., a vessel or a barge from Cairo, or Paducah, making the round trip would travel 1,768 miles. Of that 1,768 miles, with this new development, 1,131 miles of it, or approximately two-thirds of the way, would be downstream, and the rest of it would be in slack water.

General Robins said to the Senate committee that if he were to promise to provide a slack water route all the way up the Mississippi to Cairo, just as if it were across the Gulf of Mexico, all the way up and back, they would throw up their hats and shout.

But, he said, "This is infinitely better, because," he said, "we give you a slack-water route up to the Tennessee, and then a downstream route to Cairo, 262 miles, and save the swift current of the Mississippi for the downstream traffic."

As it is today, your vessels cannot go back up the Mississippi River, except at tremendous expense.

I have here some photographs which were supplied me by the Army engineers. You will notice one of these barges is coming down from Pittsburgh, Pa., down the Ohio River. It is loaded with 14,000 tons of freight. When that barge gets to the mouth of the Mississippi River, or to New Orleans, with that stream raging as it is today, it is practically paralyzed so far as returning up the Mississippi River is concerned. The same

thing is true of this 14,000-ton barge coming down from Chicago. Here is one from Detroit, loaded with automobiles and automobile parts. Here is one probably coming down the Missouri River, probably from Omaha or Kansas City or down the Mississippi from St. Paul, Minneapolis, or St. Louis loaded with 14,000 tons of freight.

If they desire to take back the raw materials, cotton, cottonseed, or cottonseed meal and hulls, oil, lumber, bauxite, sea foods, tropical fruits, or other raw materials, if they are so loaded and undertake to go back, here is the difference they would pay:

Let us take a 14,000-ton barge. We will say it is returning from New Orleans to Cairo. To go across along the slack-water route from New Orleans to Mobile, up this slack-water route to the Tennessee River, and then downstream to Cairo, Ill., the saving would amount to \$9,800; and if it were just going to Paducah, or any point on the upper Ohio, it would save \$11,760.

Such a barge load going from Mobile up the Tombigbee to the Tennessee and then downstream to Cairo would save \$20,000 on its fuel bill alone.

If that barge were going from Mobile to Paducah, Ky., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, or to any other point on the Ohio River, it would save \$22,120 on its fuel bill alone.

There is not another project—and I am quoting the words of the Army engineers—there is not another project on the face of the earth, or a place where one can be constructed, where the traffic can be transferred from one major watershed to another with so little cost, so much ease, and such tremendous savings in transportation costs and distances. The nearest we have found is the connection between the Don and the Volga Rivers in Russia, and even that does not have the benefit of a downstream route for approximately two-thirds of the round trip.

In addition, we have right here on the Tennessee River the greatest defense project the world has ever known, Oak Ridge, covering 70 square miles, where our atomic bombs are made. That is the project on which we are going to have to rely for our national defense in case of attack probably for generations to come. Not a man in this House knows the number of thousands, or mil-

lions, of tons of raw materials that have to be brought in for that purpose. This short water route will cut the water distance from Oak Ridge to Mobile by more than 800 miles.

Suppose you are going from Mobile with a load of materials for Oak Ridge; let us see how you would go. You would go along the intercoastal slack water route 156 miles to New Orleans, then you would have to fight the swift current on the Mississippi River all the way to Cairo, Ill., 869 miles, go up the Ohio River 47 miles to Paducah and then up the Tennessee 215 miles to the mouth of Yellow Creek, where this project intersects the Tennessee River which point you could have reached by moving 481 miles in slack water from Mobile up the Tombigbee along this new route.

I repeat, there is not another project like it on earth.

What we want is funds with which to begin this construction. With the devastating floods that periodically occur on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, with the need for their control and for the development of these waterways, I have no patience with this policy of pouring billions of dollars into the coffers of Europe, and denying funds with which to develop our own resources or protect our own people.

All we are asking is that you give us a reasonable amount to begin this construction in order that you may put us one or 2 years ahead of what we would be if we waited until the next Congress for this appropriation.

This project has already been approved. It was approved by the House in 1946. It went over to the Senate and it was approved by the Senate by more than 2 to 1—44 to 21 and signed by the President.

This project is just as sure to be constructed as night follows day. All the forces of the opposition could not take this project off the statute book and thereby deny this relief to the shippers in the great Mississippi Valley extending from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Sioux City, Iowa, from Chicago, Ill., to El Paso, Tex., and from Minneapolis and St. Louis to New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.

The sooner this project is constructed the sooner your people will reap the benefits, and I am speaking of the people of Michigan and Illinois who shipped these boat loads of automobiles and other ma-

terials down the Mississippi River; I am speaking of the people of Pennsylvania whose vessels come down the Ohio River; I am speaking of the people of Minnesota whose material comes down from St. Paul and Minneapolis; I am speaking of the people of Iowa and Nebraska whose wheat we buy and with whom we exchange oil, lumber, and other products; I am speaking of the people of those great middle western States between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, or the Cascades, and between the Great Lakes and the Gulf.

I urge you to join me when the time comes to adopt an amendment that will give us a start in building the greatest transportation project ever proposed on any river system throughout the entire world.

Mr. McDOWELL. How much money is involved?

Mr. RANKIN. The cost of the entire project is estimated to be \$116,000,000, to be spent over a period of 5 or 6 years.

The Army engineers testified before the Rivers and Harbors Committee that they ought to have \$9,000,000 to begin with. But we decided that to carry on this work until the next Congress, they can get along with \$3,000,000. Therefore, I shall offer an amendment for that amount.

I am not for burdening the Treasury, I am not after piling upon a national debt, but I am tremendously interested in developing our national resources to take care of the American people now and for all time to come.

I am taking the same attitude I took on the construction of the Cape Cod Canal; I am taking the same attitude I took on the development of the Columbia River, and the Central Valley project in California. I am taking the same attitude I took on the developing of the TVA and the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers projects.

This is one project the construction of which we cannot afford to postpone; because the longer we delay the longer the American people will be denied its benefits.

Every year this construction is delayed will cost our people untold millions of dollars, to say nothing of the effect on our national defense. Let us start work on it now.

Here is the table showing what the saving of this great project would amount to for up-bound traffic.

From—	To—	Via Mississippi, per ton	Via Mississippi, per tow of 3,500 tons	Via Tombigbee-Tennessee, per ton	Via Tombigbee-Tennessee, per tow of 3,500 tons	Average savings per ton	Average savings per tow of 3,500 tons	Average savings per tow of 14,000 tons
Houston, Tex.	Cairo	\$2.34	\$8,190	\$1.94	\$6,790	\$0.40	\$1,400	\$5,600
	Paducah	2.42	8,470	1.88	6,580	.54	1,890	7,590
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	2.74	9,590	1.60	5,600	1.14	3,990	15,960
New Orleans, La.	Cairo	2.02	7,070	1.32	4,620	.70	2,450	9,800
	Paducah	2.10	7,350	1.26	4,410	.84	2,940	11,760
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	2.42	8,470	.99	3,465	1.43	5,005	20,020
Mobile, Ala.	Cairo	2.39	8,365	.96	3,325	1.44	5,040	20,160
	Paducah	2.47	8,645	.89	3,115	1.58	5,530	22,160
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	2.79	9,765	.62	2,170	2.17	7,595	30,380
Port Birmingham, Ala.	Cairo	2.96	10,360	.95	3,325	2.01	7,035	28,140
	Paducah	3.04	10,640	.89	3,115	2.15	7,525	30,100
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	3.36	11,760	.62	2,170	2.74	9,590	38,360
Demopolis, Ala.	Cairo	2.68	9,380	.67	2,345	2.01	7,035	28,140
	Paducah	2.76	9,660	.61	2,135	2.15	7,525	30,000
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	3.08	10,780	.34	1,190	2.74	9,590	38,360
Columbus, Miss.	Cairo	2.83	9,905	.51	1,785	2.32	8,120	32,480
	Paducah	2.91	10,185	.45	1,575	2.46	8,610	34,440
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	3.23	11,305	.17	595	3.06	10,710	42,940
Aberdeen, Miss.	Cairo	2.88	10,080	.46	1,610	2.42	8,470	33,880
	Paducah	2.96	10,360	.40	1,400	2.56	8,960	35,840
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	3.28	11,480	.13	455	3.15	11,025	44,100
Fulton, Miss.	Cairo	2.93	10,255	.41	1,435	2.52	8,820	35,280
	Paducah	3.01	10,535	.35	1,225	2.66	9,310	37,240
	Tombigbee-Tennessee junction	3.33	11,655	.08	280	3.25	11,375	45,500

As I said, it is the greatest project of its kind ever proposed, and the sooner it is constructed the better it will be for the people of the entire Nation.

I hope you will all support my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina for granting me this time. I am not going to talk about rivers, but I am going to talk about a matter which deeply affects our country. I would not intrude at this time upon you if I did not feel the remarks I am about to make concern a matter of great general interest.

Back in 1929, and for a decade prior thereto, we had a period of very unusual prosperity. During that period all over the Middle West thousands upon thousands of farmers had grown well to do, had retired, and had gone to the west coast to spend their last years in that balmy climate out there in California. In 1929 the great depression was suddenly upon us. There is an old saying that "where dead meat lies the vultures gather."

As I say, thousands upon thousands of these good industrious farmers had moved to the west coast. A man who lived out there on the west coast—a shrewd, aggressive promoter—saw in that situation a chance to make a fortune. He bought a strip of sandy land along the coast; he planted it, divided it up, and put out some propaganda with the idea this land was going to be immensely valuable. So for a period of time he and those employed by him were very busy contacting these retired farmers, fleecing some of them out of the farms they had left in the Middle West and trading them in return this land which it was pictured suddenly was to become very valuable.

The Townsend movement had grown by leaps and bounds and had come to the attention of the Congress in those days. Time magazine had just challenged it and described it as the major Fascist threat to the American form of government. Many of you who were in Congress then were the recipients of thousands of cards and letters and telegrams of a very threatening nature demanding that you come out for the Townsend plan.

In addition to the propaganda letters, cards, and telegrams which were coming to the Members of Congress, there began also to come in from people all over the country, stories of some of the shameful things that were perpetrated by this band of racketeers who were running the so-called Townsend movement. At that time, I introduced in the House a resolution to investigate. The resolution was adopted by the House with only four votes against it. The Speaker of the House appointed an investigating committee consisting of eight Members, four of whom were Republicans and four were Democrats. I had the honor of serving as the chairman of that committee. For many months this committee worked tirelessly. We took thousands of pages

of testimony. Many of Dr. Townsend's former associates in his organization came forward under oath and testified. Their testimony together portrayed a story of the most shameless abuse of trusting old people. It disclosed the ugly past of a number of Dr. Townsend's closest associates, some of whom had criminal records of a disgusting character. One of the highlights of the investigation was the fact that Dr. Townsend was cited for contempt by the House of Representatives. He was prosecuted and convicted in the United States District Court and sentenced to serve a term in jail. At the time of his conviction, he and his associates were making elaborate plans to portray him in the role of a martyr and to raise vast sums of money for his release. Much to the disappointment of himself and his associates, the President of the United States pardoned him at my request. I was moved to make this request of the President because I was opposed to seeing Dr. Townsend and his associates use this proposed synthetic martyrdom as another device through which to fleece his trusting followers of further sums.

During the course of the investigation it was learned that Dr. Townsend had been employed by the promoter who had made a fortune at the expense of these midwestern farmers. As time went on the land racket was beginning to wear off a little, and Dr. Townsend and his partner conceived the idea that there was a more lucrative field, so they got busy. They organized a corporation and Dr. Townsend took half of the stock and his partner took half of it. One share, to qualify him as a director of the corporation was given to a brother of Dr. Townsend, who was working as a hotel porter out in Los Angeles. They started preaching the so-called doctrine of Townsendism. Discouraged people from all over the country began to flock in contributing their little mite, and it was not long until that organization was taking in something like \$150,000 a month. It was not very long until that movement, like other movements, attracted its racketeers, in addition to those who started it. A man by the name of Margett on the west coast became Townsend's manager for all that great west coast area. Margett was well known to the authorities of the law. He had been indicted for accepting the earnings of a prostitute. He had been the head of a big rug and jewelry stealing ring. He was at the head of a dope smuggling ring. During the First World War he was at the head of a bootlegging ring, and at that time the papers up in Seattle were filled with front-page items of gun battles between his outfit and another one. But when he hooked up with Dr. Townsend, he proclaimed himself a super American. He had been born in Vilna, Russia. He denied his birth in Russia. This, however, was later proved under his own signature. But, he became the dominating figure for a while in the Townsend movement.

I wish that I had more time, but my time is limited, and I just want to call your attention to the fact that for the first time in years around Washington

we heard a lot last week about the Townsend movement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. BELL. When Dr. Townsend was in town last week with about 3,000 people, I saw many of them; they looked like fine, good people, apparently they believed in Dr. Townsend just like those poor people did who were fleeced 10 years ago.

I picked up a copy of the Washington Post the other morning and I read this short article quoting Dr. Townsend at a meeting held down here at the Uline Arena:

"Many voters have lost faith in the sincerity of both of the old parties.

"The good old American game of cops and robbers," he continued, "is being replaced by a new one called Commies and Reactionaries and both these names are often misapplied."

Through most of his speech, Dr. Townsend waged a recurrent attack on Representative JOHN C. BUTLER, Republican, New York, who, he said "would deprive this organization of its right to free speech and a free and untrammelled press." Representative BUTLER, he asserted, had called him a Communist and the Townsend group communistic in a "skulking cowardly assault upon our patriotism."

"The old-age pension planner declared that when banks and other financial institutions abuse, for private profit, their usurped power over the people's credit, we attack—and we shall continue to attack and attack and attack."

"If these things be communism make the most of it," he challenged.

The doctor has been proclaiming his patriotism for many years, but I want to say to you gentlemen here today that although Dr. Townsend sold his plan to those poor, innocent, old folks to the tune of \$150,000 a month in those days, and although he held his meetings in churches and proclaimed himself a super American he has never hesitated for one moment to cooperate with those agents of Russia who have been attempting to destroy this country, if it was to Dr. Townsend's financial profit to do so.

I hold in my hand a copy of the Townsend Weekly under date of Monday, July 29, 1935. Here on page 14 of the Townsend Weekly is almost a half-page ad put in by the agents of Communist Russia. They are offering a free trip to Russia for the man on the West coast who organizes the biggest Communist club. They are peddling Communist literature. There on the face of this page in the Townsend Weekly you see frontispiece pictures of Communist magazines, selling their diabolical doctrines to poor innocent unthinking people of America, attempting to destroy the rights and privileges of the people of this country under the guise of doing something good.

It has been some time since that investigation took place. Many of the gentlemen and ladies of this body have become members since then. In view of the recent activities of that organization, in view of the recent statement of Dr. Townsend indicating that he is going to join hands with Henry Wallace and his fellow travelers in a third party

movement, I think it is high time that the people of this country know something about the record that was made back there a decade ago.

I insert in the RECORD at this point—having just obtained unanimous consent to do so—the page from the Townsend Weekly which I exhibited during the course of my remarks:

WHAT DO YOU REALLY KNOW ABOUT RUSSIA?

Regardless of what political views one may hold, every intelligent person is tremendously interested in what really is going on in the Soviet Union. More than anything else, it is important to know the truth. At the present time a campaign of slanders and lies unparalleled in the history of publishing is being conducted against the Soviet Union by a number of leading American publishers.

Soviet Russia Today is a monthly magazine, devoted entirely to spreading truthful, factual information about the Soviet Union. It is the only magazine of its kind in the United States. Each issue contains numerous articles by world-famous authorities which depict clearly the great advancement of the Soviet workers, of their struggles to build a Socialist society. Learn why workers in the Soviet Union have full social insurance, need fear no insecurity in their old age, have vacations with pay. Learn why wages mount constantly as living costs drop. Read the truth about the Soviet Union.

WHO LIES AND WHY?

You should know why lies are published against the Soviet Union because these lies may affect you directly. Find out why they lie. Read and subscribe to the profusely illustrated monthly magazine, Soviet Russia Today. Regular price, \$1 a year.

FREE TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION

Right now this magazine is holding a contest which you may easily win. The first prize is a free trip to the Soviet Union. Send us \$1 today and we will enter your subscription for a whole year to this splendid magazine. We will also send you free the two important pamphlets shown above by Corliss Lamont, which will give you a complete understanding of what is going on in the Soviet Union and why; and how it affects you. Send your order today.

MAIL THIS COUPON

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY,
Desk 26, 824 Broadway,
New York City:

Enclosed is \$1. Please send me a year's subscription to Soviet Russia Today together with your two pamphlets, Socialist Planning in Soviet Russia and on Understanding Soviet Russia, by Corliss Lamont. Give me full details of your contest in which I may win a free trip to the Soviet Union and \$200 in cash prizes.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
Canada and foreign, \$1.50

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may propound a question to the chairman?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. On page 7 of the report is an item of \$2,000,000 marked "Dillon Reservoir, Ohio." It is my understanding that no part of this money will be used for actual dam construction. It can only be used for the land and rough grading work that is necessary in

the relocating of the railroad. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I am interested today in a project in my own district, in Parkersburg, W. Va., a flood wall. May I say in the beginning that in the report there is listed \$288,000 as unexpended money. I am informed by the delegation that came here from Parkersburg that the money has been expended in its entirety; there are no remaining funds from the past fiscal year.

Our purpose in going before the committee was to ask the committee not merely to allocate \$300,000 toward the continuation of the construction of the wall, but to ask the committee to recommend the allotment of sufficient funds to insure the completion of the wall within the originally contemplated time, that is, December 31, 1948. The sum that will be required in these 2 years is approximately \$3,000,000.

There is a situation prevailing there that, outside of the fact that we want a flood wall to protect the property of a great city, a great manufacturing center, from the damages of flood, we have a bond situation that is very involved and will cause the city a money loss and considerable trouble. Mr. Hoff, the flood-wall attorney, had a very concise statement on this feature of our difficulty. It is contained in the hearings, but they are very lengthy. I know a great many have not had the time to read them. I believe I can save time and give you a better picture by quoting from the statement of Mr. Hoff:

The factual, legal, and financial situation in reference to the Parkersburg flood wall is unique. There is no similar situation anywhere else in the whole of the United States. That point will be elaborated.

Irreparable injury and irretrievable financial loss with no offsetting benefit will result to the city of Parkersburg if the partially constructed Parkersburg flood wall is not completed within the originally scheduled time; that is, December 31, 1948.

The first and least-expensive section of the wall, an earthen dike, has been built. What remains to be done is a concrete and vastly more expensive portion of the wall, and pump stations.

Parkersburg financed its part of the cost of the wall; that is, \$300,000, for rights-of-way and clearing rights-of-way by the issuance and sale of flood-wall revenue bonds, pursuant to chapter 8 of the West Virginia Act of 1935, which are payable solely from charges against real property in the benefited areas and under applicable West Virginia law such charges cannot be levied or collected until the wall is completed so as to protect the property charged.

In reliance upon the Government's assurances that the wall would be completed on or before December 31, 1948, Parkersburg made allowance for the payment of interest during the construction period out of the bond proceeds, and made the bond maturities begin in the year 1950, upon the theory that interest payments after the contemplated construction period and bond maturities in 1950 and subsequent years could be met from charges collected beginning with the year 1949.

This plan will be defeated if the funds are not made available to complete the wall on or before December 31, 1948.

I might digress to explain that under West Virginia law and practice, taxes or charges—we call them charges here; we are obliged to do so, under West Virginia law—become a lien against the property as of the 1st day of January of a given year. They are collected, the first half, in October of that year, and the second half in May of the following year. But the benefit must be there as of the 1st day of January of the year for which the tax or charge is levied; else it would be invalid under West Virginia law.

If the wall is not completed on or before December 31, 1948, Parkersburg will have no further funds to meet interest payments and bond maturities in 1950 and subsequent years as its general tax revenues are exempt from such use by law, even if they were not most urgently required for other municipal purposes.

If the wall is not completed on or before December 31, 1948, Parkersburg will be obliged to do one of two things: (1) Make default in the payment of its bonds, with ruinous attendant consequences, as it has never defaulted in the performance of any financial undertaking.

Of course, an answer to that might be that the general credit of the city of Parkersburg is not pledged, but all that the investing public ever remembers is that they defaulted the bond issue.

(2) Refinance the existing issue over a longer term and at prohibitively high loss and with a resultant irrecoverable loss of whatever interest there would be on \$300,000, for whatever period of time completion is delayed.

It is gravely doubtful whether a refinancing issue of flood-wall revenue bonds could be sold at all, as such bonds have never been popular with investors, and the very circumstances here being discussed, such as uncertainty as to completion and completion date, would render such a refinancing bond issue particularly unattractive.

These factors would make the new interest rate prohibitively high. We now have an interest rate of 2½ percent. But if we could not tell investors when charges could become effective, as we originally did, then they would say,

"We do not know when or if we are ever going to get our money."

My judgment is, from some considerable experience with bond issues and the sale of municipal bonds, that such a refinancing bond issue would go begging at any price under the circumstances here obtained.

The cost of refinancing and the interest paid during the period of delay in construction would be irretrievable losses. In other words, we have borrowed \$300,000 upon the theory that it was going to be utilized in discharging our part of the undertaking within as short a time as possible; and because of the delay, for whatever reason, if we have to pay interest on that money for a longer term than we contemplated, for those extra years the interest will be irrecoverable losses.

At the rate of \$300,000 annually and if conditions remain the same it would taken 10 years to complete the wall.

This project was authorized in 1938 and work started, I believe, in 1945. We are indeed sorry the committee has not fully appreciated our predicament. If this bill is not improved in the House to allow for a material increase in the allotment for Parkersburg it is our intention to appeal to the other body for relief. If we succeed there, and I believe we will, it is my prayer that the conferees, and in turn the House, will give our case their approval. If the Congress fails in this they will do great injury to a community which was not intended when the flood wall was authorized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs].

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the people whom I have the honor to represent naturally have a very vital interest in the legislation now pending before the committee. My distinguished colleague from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin] a few moments ago, talking in behalf of the Tombigbee project, had here for the benefit of the Members of the House a very splendid map. That map, if you looked at it very carefully, traced the tremendous amount of water which flows into the Father of Waters, the Mississippi, which eventually flows past my front door in the old city of New Orleans.

The Mississippi River, as all of you know, is a fabulous river. It is steeped in tradition and charm and commerce and industry. More than that, it is a very vital river because it drains about two-thirds of the entire continental United States. But it is also treacherous and, when in flood, endangers lives and property. Sooner or later every drop of that water must go down its long tortuous path and into the Gulf of Mexico. Naturally, I say, the people of New Orleans who have lived with that river, fought that river, and made their living out of that river, are vitally interested in this legislation. I stand here today, not in criticism of the committee which has brought out this bill. I think the committee has done a splendid job but I say, advisedly, it is with regret that I have read the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget on the projects, both for new projects and for maintenance in the lower Mississippi Valley. I think those recommendations are a step backward. In approving today only \$24,000,000 for the entire lower Mississippi Valley area, we are being very shortsighted. We are taking chances that we can ill afford to take. I realize the arguments that have been made and I realize their validity.

As a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, it is one of our duties to know something about the costs of construction. I know the cost of labor and maintenance is up all over the United States. I believe the Chief of Engineers testified that costs were up about 70 percent. But nevertheless, floods, rivers, rains, snow, and ice do not wait for construction costs to come down. It has taken us many, many, many years to develop the system of flood control which we now enjoy in the lower valley. This inadequate appropriation puts us in a position of danger, the like of which we have not experienced for many years.

I could cite many examples. I could talk about specific projects in my own area which have been pending for as long as 10 years. One of the famous projects completed by the engineers was the Bonnet Carré spillway, which cuts off the Mississippi River about 25 miles north of New Orleans and diverts the water out into Lake Pontchartrain and finally eliminates it into the Gulf of Mexico through two famous passes, Chef Menteur and Rigolets.

That spillway has been opened twice. On both occasions as the floodwaters of

the Mississippi emptied into Lake Pontchartrain, about 200,000 people living in my congressional district have been endangered, and many millions of dollars worth of property has been endangered. Despite the fact that the Army engineers have recommended that project, the Bureau of the Budget did not recommend it; so I am not critical of the committee today.

I can cite another illustration: the great Morganza floodway. The intent of that floodway is to divert the waters of the Mississippi about 120 miles north of New Orleans out through the so-called Atchafalaya Basin. About 2 years ago the engineers were on the verge of opening that floodway. The Mississippi was at flood stage, and there was danger to millions upon millions of acres of the richest and finest alluvial land in the United States. Had that floodway been forced open, had the situation become so acute that it had to be opened, much of the southwestern section of Louisiana, including much of the sugar-producing area in that State, and much of the rice-producing area would have been flooded.

This legislation today carries \$200,000 for work on the Morganza floodway. Despite the fact that hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent upon it, and if the time should arrive next spring that that floodway would have to be opened—and it is not ready to be opened—millions upon millions, if not billions, of dollars of damage would be done throughout that entire area of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Scrivner].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Scrivner] is recognized for 11 minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, it is easy to understand why we are more flood conscious at this particular session of Congress than in previous ones, because every time we pick up our papers from the home town we find headlines which say that hundreds of thousands of acres washed away; that this now is the worst flood in a period of 103 years of American history; and so it is that we are aware of the flood situation that exists in this country.

I might say in passing just as a matter of suggestion to the Members of the House that I realize the position they are in sometimes, but if they desire to cooperate with the committee and make its work easier and more proficient they might help us by trying to cut down the size of some of these large delegations which come from hundreds and even thousands of miles to appear before committees of Congress. You might just as well tell the folks back home that the committee is not swayed by the numbers that appear from the home town, nor is it influenced by the number of letters or wires. Its judgment is based upon the facts. If you have some project you might better have some one man who is particularly conversant with the project who can answer ques-

tions that arise in the minds of the committee and can give us the information that we need. That will help us do a much better job.

Some of you have undoubtedly, as have members of the committee, been criticized because these floods have occurred, they say, because Congress has not legislated enough money. In all fairness to Congress you should tell the folks that the bill we are working on now is the 1948 fiscal year bill. You might also refer them to page 204, continuing over to page 208 of the hearings. There you will find a statement of the sums of money appropriated for rivers and harbors and flood control for the fiscal year 1947. You will find that in rivers and harbors they have had a little over \$110,000,000, but the President—and where he gets the power I am still unable to find—the President placed a spending ceiling of \$90,000,000 on the Engineers for those particular projects. Later, under pressure, I assume, he raised it to \$105,000,000. Last year we provided the Engineers with \$144,000,000 appropriations and \$165,000,000 available from the previous year, making a net available of \$307,000,000; but if you will read the hearings you will find that the President placed a spending ceiling later raised to \$190,000,000 on the Engineers for flood-control work.

Therefore, some of the blame for some of these breaks that may have occurred in the levees should not be placed on the doorstep of the Congress which appropriated the money, but could well be placed upon the doorstep of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue which did not permit the money to be spent for the purpose intended.

You might also find by reading a little further that for the fiscal year 1948 and apparently regardless of this Congress which makes the appropriations, the President has set a tentative spending ceiling of \$253,000,000.

Going back to the matter of these delegations as they came before us there was not one of them but what painted a glowing picture of the returns that would come to the Government, but I must say that as I analyzed it the return to the Federal Government was either remote or too long delayed. Although some of these delegations would paint a very glowing picture of their particular project and how much it would return, when we made inquiry of some of their representatives as to how much the local community was going to invest in this particular project, we found that it was not going to invest anything at all. We have had experience along this line for many years. In my own home town, Kansas City, Kans., which is right at the junction of the Kansas and the Missouri and probably the third most critical point in the United States as far as floods are concerned, throughout that city and county drainage districts have been established and the people are spending their own money building levees and have been for scores of years. They will continue to spend their own money, and they have no hesitation doing it, because they are willing to help themselves, and when somebody else helps them they can help themselves that much more. I

think that practice might well be followed throughout the Nation, because if these communities put some of their own money in it you can be more assured that maybe it has some real value; otherwise I think we are justified in believing that some of these advantages that are pointed out to us are nothing more than mirages.

One other point I think might well be discussed is the fact that while these floods are serious, while they do great damage, there is a certain limit to the legislative right, and the financial ability of this Nation to meet all the requests that are being made on us. These delegations come not merely from the Mississippi Valley, for instance, and the Missouri Valley, but they are now coming from almost all over the United States. For instance, the small State of Vermont had floods that did more than \$7,000,000 worth of damage in the last few weeks. That story is repeated all over the United States.

If we had unlimited funds, if we had unlimited power, if we had unlimited resources and unlimited legislative authority, we could comply with many requests. As far as the pull on the heart-string is concerned, the pull was there. Of course, we sympathize with these groups. Their plight is pitiful, but with the emergency fund of \$15,000,000 recently appropriated and with the funds now available, many of these critical situations can be corrected during the coming fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, if I may digress for a moment I would like to join with my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks], and voice my deep concern over the proposed promotion system involving the Corps of Army Engineers which cleared this House within recent days.

I voice the earnest hope that the other body will revise the House legislation involving the promotion of this group of able, conscientious, and deserving members of the Corps of Army Engineers, and to the end that this faithful group of public servants may not be penalized under any new promotion system devised by the armed services.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself to the committee and highly commend the Subcommittee on Appropriations for its painstaking work and the very serious approach I am sure it took with regard to all of these flood-control measures. I realize that we are trying to reach a legislative budget and these men are charged with the responsibility of trying to bring in a fair, reasonable appropriation with reference to all these projects. However, I would like to direct your attention to page 11 of the report, "Plans and Specifications" which in speaking with the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] of the committee represents, as I understand it, certain projects that are not exactly new but for which the Army engineers have made certain plans or specifications and the projects throughout the country are in

process now of being further developed. Is that correct?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman repeat the question?

Mr. DEANE. I was directing the attention of the committee to page 11 of the report, "Plans and Specifications" concerning not exactly new projects but projects that the Army engineers have recommended and upon which certain work has been started.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes. The item there has reference to \$2,000,000 for plans and specifications on flood control projects. The Bureau of the Budget estimated \$4,000,000 for plans, but in that group of projects for which it proposed to apply \$4,000,000 were some very urgent projects that we moved over into the construction program; so that the amount requested for plans will be something less than \$4,000,000. For that we provided \$2,000,000 and it is within the discretion of the Chief of Engineers as to where that \$2,000,000 should be applied. We assume he will divide it between the most urgent projects.

Mr. DEANE. I thank the gentleman. Among these projects referred to by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is the Yadkin-Pee Dee project in Wilkes County in my congressional district.

The grim specter of ghost towns and communities located in one of the choice bread baskets of North Carolina moves me to seek support of my friends and colleagues of this distinguished body in the matter of the appropriation for flood control contained in the bill we consider today.

The district which I have the honor of representing is greatly concerned as we of this deliberative body literally grasp the valve or spigot that controls the waters of the Yadkin River. The Yadkin drains an area of 16,340 square miles in the coastal plain, Piedmont Plateau, and mountain region of my home State. Our failure to close the spigot will result in devastating flood waters periodically rushing unchecked through fields and meadows, leaving in their wake scenes of heart-rending ruin and frustration.

Mr. President, the Yadkin River must be bottled up. I submit this can be accomplished through an adequate flood-control measure, which I now urge you to adopt.

I speak in behalf of a great host of people residing along the meanderings of this river rising on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in western North Carolina, flowing northeasterly, easterly, and southeasterly about 202 miles to the mouth of the Uwharrie River near Baden, where it changes its name to the Pee Dee, or the Great Pee Dee River; there it continues southeasterly about 253 miles to enter the Atlantic Ocean through Winyah Bay, near Georgetown, S. C.

This beautiful valley is productive of great quantities of nature's contribution to the sustenance and well-being of not only the gentle folk in the immediate area but people within a wide contiguous region. The beneficence of this graceful river is exceeded only by its ravishing destruction as we permit it, the spigot to remain wide open. Certainly we do not

expect the elements to control themselves for human benefit. Moreover, by just wringing our hands instead of turning off the water, we appear hypocritical as well as stupid. For we do know how to turn off the water. It can be accomplished through comprehensive flood-control measures.

Among my first efforts upon entering this Congress was to make an exhaustive study of flood control, soil erosion and reforestation as it applies to the Yadkin Basin. I find many precedents wherein the Congress was faced with identical situations in other parts of the country and this body had the courage and wisdom to take remedial steps and I suggest the Eightieth Congress emulate the wise and sufficient action of its predecessors.

As a result of this courage and vision, we witness not only the complete elimination of floods in the rich Tennessee Valley but the entire southwest has been transformed into a land of great beauty and bountiful crops.

In like manner we can bottle up not only the Yadkin, but the Missouri and the Mississippi. We, who live on the highlands, cannot justify our seat in Congress, when we see with our own eyes the devastation, witness the pain of human distress and the destruction of whole countryside, unless we take steps to bring hope and relief to these grief-stricken farmers, business establishments, and homes which have been destroyed. They have suffered these losses many times before; they live in constant horror of the next flood which they know is sure to come.

It is my duty—my responsibility at this time to place the entire influence of my office behind a program which I am convinced will alleviate a situation which presently causes totally unnecessary suffering and anguish amongst the good people of the Yadkin Basin.

I heartily agree with the Honorable Josephus Daniels' recent warning to the effect that "this is not a piecemeal job." Mr. Daniels recalled when the late President Roosevelt was asked by newspapermen in 1937—when floods were raging in the Ohio Valley—if there should not be permanent flood control in that area, Mr. Roosevelt replied:

Whenever we have a flood we have three or four different groups who rush to the Government to get money for this, that, or the other thing. There are the people downstream, who want more and better levees; and then the next group that wants dams in the rivers; and another group that wants to go up in the headwaters and plant trees; and another group that says it is entirely a question of soil erosion. So you get all these different groups that say their own particular theory will stop the flood. I have come to the conclusion that we have to pursue all of these things simultaneously.

Mr. Chairman, I call upon this Congress to get behind a three-point program and urge that we play our part in making available the necessary appropriations. Having in mind the Yadkin-Pee Dee Basin, I shall unceasingly strive for immediate adoption of the following program:

First. Erection of flood-control or detention dams in Wilkes County where the spigot is primarily located.

Second. Promotion and carrying out of the Tri Creek Soil Conservation District program, the details of which are now in the process of development at the Washington level.

Third. Fire prevention in the remaining forests and a cooperative reforestation program on the slopes of the Blue Ridge.

Time and space prevent the year-by-year review of the devastating floods which have visited the Yadkin Basin area. Yet I briefly scan the report of the United States Army engineers who have submitted an exhaustive study on the flood damage. I quote from their report on the 1940 flood:

This region is subject to frequent damaging floods, the most severe of which are caused by tropical hurricanes. A total of 27 damaging floods were recorded during the 30-year period 1916 to 1945, inclusive. The greatest flood of record occurred in August 1940 when a rainfall of 24 inches in 186 hours was reported and the average over the watershed above North Wilkesboro was 13.3 inches. The resulting direct and indirect damages in the reach above Donnahs were \$1,632,000 and \$621,000, respectively, a total of \$2,253,000, exclusive of resulting fire losses, estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss of nine lives was reported, one of which was downstream from the proposed dams. About 6,500 acres of cropland and the railway between Wilkesboro and Donnahs were flooded. The principal centers of urban damage were at North Wilkesboro and Elkin, and the small communities between and below Elkin. The average annual direct flood damages in the reach above Donnahs is estimated at \$121,700 and \$50,400, respectively, a total of \$172,100.

The engineers recommend, and the Seventy-ninth Congress approved, the erection of flood-control detention dams in Wilkes County which they point out will prevent most of the direct and indirect flood damages suffered under present conditions.

In support of my first objective for the erection of these dams, there appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, at my request, Hon. Johnson J. Hayes, Wilkesboro; John E. Justice, J. B. Williams, Watson Brame, U. S. Forester, Jr., each of North Wilkesboro; as well as citizens from adjoining counties who joined me in urging the carrying out of the United States Army engineers' recommendation.

I am pleased to note, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to give to the engineers sufficient funds which will enable them to launch this project.

Mr. Chairman, when I appeared before the committee in support of the needed appropriation to launch this flood-control program on June 6, 1947, I pointed out that another flood could be expected at any time. Little did I dream that it would come so soon. Yet I call to the attention of this Congress that on June 13, 1947, another devastating flood hit this same Yadkin Basin.

Following the June 1947 flood and at my request representatives of the Tri Creek Soil Conservation District comprising Wilkes, Yadkin, Surry, and Forsyth Counties came to Washington to advise with me and Department of Agriculture officials. These men were Stanton McIver, North Wilkesboro, district

conservationist; and County Supervisors Paul Speer, of Boonville, R. S. Burrus, of Dobson, and M. A. Hester, of Belew Creek. The reports brought by these men are the annual recurring story of great loss and devastation.

The floodwaters in the recent flood came principally from heavy rains covering approximately 60,000 acres of mountain territory, centering in the vicinity of Cub Creek on the south side of the Yadkin River. The heavy erosion damage and high run-off on approximately 50,000 acres of poorly managed and partially burned woodland and approximately 10,000 acres of open land in this territory on which the rain fell made worse the flood damage downstream. There were approximately 6,000 acres of cropland along the Yadkin River damaged, of which at least 4,000 were actually in crops such as corn, small grain, and hay. There were at least 2,000 acres more of cropland also damaged by this flood along Cub Creek and other minor tributaries to the upper Yadkin River. Many small farmers had their crops so completely destroyed that they feel it hopeless to continue their farming operations.

The latest flood being so severe, at my request, the Farmers Home Administration through the county supervisors made 5-year loans available to the stricken farmers to purchase seed, fertilizer and farming machinery. While this brought some temporary relief, I want to see the spigot turned off. The independent farmers of the Yadkin Basin do not seek pity through loans; they want the Yadkin bottled up and that is my plea to you ladies and gentlemen of the House, as you consider the appropriation for flood control now pending before us.

This recent flood emphasizes my second point in the development of this great Yadkin Basin to save it from becoming a wasteland, namely, the promotion of an outstanding soil-conservation program under the sponsorship of the Tri Creek Soil Conservation District in cooperation with the farmers and the United States Department of Agriculture.

A means must be developed whereby the waters from the smaller streams and tributaries must be slowed down to a walk. The farmers, all of them, must practice a soil-conservation program that will save their topsoil. For example, after the large flood in 1940, the fertile topsoil was washed down the river to a depth of 3 and 4 feet. This soil is gone forever.

It is interesting to note that the district supervisors of the Tri Creek Soil Conservation District, who came to Washington with me, confirm my opinion that this is a three-point program. Certainly, these men have the interest of all the people in the area at heart.

The attacks we must undertake, I repeat, are first flood control, detention dams in Wilkes County, soil-conservation measures, and a wise forestry program.

The soil-conservation program I have in mind will provide that the agricultural land be farmed under the best soil and water-conservation practices. Such

a program will make a definite contribution, not only for flood control but such practices will bring added benefits in the form of better crops, better pastures, and better soil conditions for the general welfare of not only this watershed but the Nation. Strip cropping, contour plowing, diversion ditches, terracing, pasture reseeding, vegetative cover of lands during the winter season and a great many other soil-conservation measures to adjust the use of the farm land, will not only contribute to the overall objective of aiding in the reduction of floods but will result in an additional benefit of greater fertility of the soil, increased incomes for the farmer, and a general improvement of the welfare of this section and the Nation.

Let me repeat that installation of watershed measures in aid of flood control is good business for the farmers and forest owners whose land is involved. The measures fit in well with the conservation measures designed to retain and build up soil fertility, make farming operations easier, increase production, and maintain farms and forests in stable condition. The soil-conservation district program is doing some of these measures now. Intensification and expansion of the work for the purpose of reduction of run-off and therefore flood control is essential.

My third point concerns the fire-prevention and cooperative-reforestation program. The forests must be given greater protection from fire and a cooperative-reforestation program must be launched at once.

It is of great interest, not only to the local people, but to those here in Congress, that recommendations in the forthcoming flood-control survey report be carried out as intensively and expeditiously as possible to obtain the improvements of not only these forests but all land in the watershed.

A great area of woodland at the headwaters of this river is in a natural unit for a national forest because to the north and to the south lies the Pisgah National Forest which is an outstanding demonstration of how to wisely and carefully manage large areas of woodland not only for flood control but production of a most needed resource.

On the many small woodland tracts in the watershed, in-the-woods advice and assistance, which is now available in a small measure, must be afforded every farmer or small woodland owner. These farmers and woodland owners need to understand that to manage their woodland for timber production is not enough in itself. They must go a step further and initiate certain other measures that will add to the value of their own individual woodland as an aid in flood control.

Everyone living in the area and everyone interested in this serious problem of flood control should recognize that just as the lowlands provided astronomical quantities of food and fiber for the physical conduct of the recent war in all parts of this globe, the forest provided over 1,200 different items for military and naval equipment.

It took 1,400,000 truckloads of pulpwood each year to package food supplies

and munitions sent overseas to our soldiers. The war was planned on paper made from wood pulp and each year our Nation produced annually enough blueprint paper to make a band 1 yard wide which would go around the world six times.

Enough nitrocellulose to produce the smokeless powder used in 7,500 Garand rifle cartridges was obtained from one pine tree whose roots provide hundreds of small reservoirs under the soil.

The same trees that were cut from the slopes and valleys of this Nation produced 85 percent of the rayon used in parachutes or other fabrics of this type used in the war.

The deck of each battleship or aircraft carrier was covered with 10 boxcar loads of lumber and I was informed that on some occasions, 25 percent more wood by weight was used than steel each year during several critical years of the war.

To visualize what these forests contributed, picture a train of boxcars extending in triple column from San Francisco to New York City all loaded with lumber. That will give you some idea of the lumber required for just 1 year of war or that is now being required for peacetime construction and other uses. Thus, our forests not only in this great watershed of the Yadkin but in the Nation must receive every attention if they are to contribute their maximum in the aid of flood control and the important service of providing forest products to strengthen and maintain the stability of our democracy.

I again call to the attention of everyone living in the Yadkin River watershed and most particularly those people in the upper counties where the damage is always so severe that the watershed has been terribly abused.

The 1940 flood changed the picture and in the place of many familiar valleys, that produced crops or income, bare rock resulted.

The recent flood in June still further changed the picture even to the point that the technicians of the Soil Conservation Service responsible for the flood control survey report, and the foresters that assist, must take another quick look to see if still additional changes have occurred.

It behooves every individual living in this area to seriously and conscientiously discuss at all farm meetings this flood control problem which each year is becoming a greater menace. In the interim elapsing between submission of the completed flood control survey report on the Yadkin to the Congress and the time when watershed improvement work in the interest of flood control can be started, every effort should be made to accelerate the soil conservation practices on the farm and pasture lands and to intensify the forestry practices on all the woodlands in the watershed.

Every contribution to better land management, no matter to what use the land is now being put will result in some minor contribution to the solution of this problem.

It has been demonstrated most significantly to me and others that the De-

partment of Agriculture is tremendously interested in preventing further deterioration of the land in this watershed and that the Army engineers have made definite recommendations for adequate flood control on the main stem of the river. The damage can and must be repaired.

Improvement work that will contribute to flood control and thereby reduce not only the hazards of living but the losses which periodically recur must be made. These improvements cannot be made overnight and many of the benefits will not be recognized or forthcoming immediately.

However, all along the way with the integrated program of flood control retention dams, soil conservation and forestry, untold benefits will result. I emphasize that the best and the only approach to flood control in this area is this comprehensive closely interwoven program including all the land use practices for better soil and forest conservation which I have mentioned several times preceding and the engineering structures recommended by the Corps of Engineers. All this will produce the most flood control for the least expenditure of funds both locally and on the national level. We do not undertake any piecemeal job. It is a challenging responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, to this task I join hands with the citizenship of the Yadkin-Pee Dee Basin to bring hope to the splendid citizenship of this area where despair now is more often the feeling.

We must and we can turn off the spigot and bottle up the Yadkin.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in answer to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH] that I live in the Clark Hill area of South Carolina, and that more than 90 percent of the people in that area are in favor of continued Government construction and completion of the Clark Hill Dam. I would like to add also that I agree 100 percent with the authentic character, the truthfulness and the sincerity of the statement and speech today on this floor made by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] and I wish also to thank the chairman of this committee, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] for his courtesy throughout these hearings in allowing us to present our side of this most important matter. The committee has been most kind.

GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the pending bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the services of such additional technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed only in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control, surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river and harbor and flood-control estimates and bills, to be paid from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$1,100,000, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each: *Provided further*, That the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control may be used for the purchase, in the fiscal year 1948, of 200 passenger motor vehicles and 10 motorboats, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of 12 aircraft: *Provided further*, That no appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1948 shall be available for any expenses incident to operating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government business:

MISSOURI RIVER FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this bill carries funds for flood control in a large amount, and in view of the current interest in the flood problems on the Missouri River, I thought it might be appropriate at this time to call attention to certain maps and explain to you what the approved plan for the Missouri flood control means in terms of the reduction of the flood flows at points of present damage.

The Missouri River might properly be called the longest river in the United States. I suppose if the Missouri had been known fully at the time the Mississippi was named, it might have been called the Missouri River system instead of the Mississippi. The Missouri River has its headwaters up in the mountains of Montana and Wyoming. I am borrowing this map of the United States which the gentleman from Mississippi used because I want to relate this to the other map of the Missouri River basin only.

The Missouri starts back up in here in Montana and Wyoming and runs for some 2,600 miles before it joins the Mississippi. The water that comes from the melted snows up there comes down here and causes the June rise in the lower Missouri. When you reach this point at Sioux City, the river, which has been following a reasonably narrow valley back up in here, comes into a broad flood plain, several miles wide.

If you will now transfer your attention to this map over here, you will see that it shows merely the Missouri to the point where it reaches the Mississippi at St. Louis. The program that was approved for the Missouri River Basin in the Flood Control Act of 1944 proceeded on the theory that if these waters were

stopped up here where the river channel is practically a canyon, and reservoirs can be created with large storage, it would reduce the floods from Sioux City on down all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. The flood-control program was proposed in response to a resolution which asked for a system of flood control for protection from Sioux City down.

The damages in the 1943 and 1944 floods exceeded \$50,000,000 per year. The damage from the Missouri River flood at the present time I have seen estimated in the papers at something in excess of \$100,000,000.

The authorized program for the Missouri Basin contemplates using the Fort Peck Dam up here at Fort Peck, Mont., which is already constructed, constructing another large reservoir at the so-called Garrison site in North Dakota, another big one at the so-called Oahe site in South Dakota, a smaller one at the Fort Randall site in South Dakota, and a couple of smaller dams in here, for additional power production and stream regulation when needed, and completion of a levee system below Sioux City based upon the controlled stream.

WOULD REDUCE FLOOD 100,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND

I think the Members will be interested in knowing that had this Garrison Reservoir or had the Oahe Reservoir been constructed and in operation at the present time it would have reduced the prevailing flood flow in the Missouri River by 100,000 cubic feet per second. What I am giving you here is not a guess or an opinion of mine but the measured opinion of General Wheeler, the Chief of Engineers, as stated in a letter to me from the Office of the Chief of Engineers dated yesterday. I shall place the letter in the Record.

At Kansas City, down here, the peak flow of the present flood has been 300,000 cubic feet per second. In other words, had either this Garrison Reservoir or this Oahe Reservoir been in operation the flood flow would have been reduced by one-third, which would have resulted in the reduction of the peak stage by from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Anyone who knows anything about a flood knows that a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet is very material when it comes to the damage that ensues.

At Hermann, Mo., on the lower Missouri, between Kansas City and St. Louis, the peak flow is about 500,000 cubic feet per second. The operation of one of these reservoirs up here would have reduced the flood flow by one-fifth and the peak by 1 foot.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, at this point I will insert the memorandum letter to which I have referred, and for the insertion of which I shall ask permission of the House.

(The memorandum letter referred to follows:)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1947.
Memorandum to Hon. FRANCIS CASE, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

As requested by you in a telephone conversation with General Wheeler this morning, the following information is furnished.

The Garrison Reservoir, if it had been in operation, would have reduced the prevailing flood flows in the Missouri River by about 100,000 cubic feet per second.

At Kansas City the peak flow is about 300,000 cubic feet per second, so that operation of Garrison Reservoir would have reduced the flow by about one-third, which would have resulted in reduction of peak stage by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

At Hermann, Mo., on the lower Missouri River, the peak flow would be about 500,000 cubic feet per second and operation of Garrison Reservoir would have reduced this flow by about one-fifth, with reduction in peak stage of about 1 foot.

The reduction in flow of 100,000 cubic feet per second would also be effective at St. Louis, but as the extreme flood stages at that locality are caused by flows from both the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, information on the reduction in stage is not available. It would doubtless be somewhat less than 1 foot.

If the Oahe Reservoir had been in operation, its effect on the current flood would have been similar to that described above for the Garrison project.

The effect of other authorized projects in the Missouri River Basin on the current flood is briefly as follows:

(a) The authorized levees along the main stem of the Missouri River between Sioux City and the mouth would have been extremely important in preventing the widespread overflow and damage along the bottom lands of the main Missouri River and the lower portions of its tributaries. These levees in conjunction with the authorized reservoirs would have given full protection along the main stem of the Missouri River.

(b) Harlan County Reservoir: The Harlan County Reservoir would have completely controlled the Republican River flood below the dam and would have reduced flows in the Kansas River, thereby reducing the flood on the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Rivers. The Republican River flood below Harlan County Dam site is the second highest flood of record, having been exceeded only by the great flood of 1935.

(c) Tuttle Creek Reservoir: Tuttle Creek Reservoir would have controlled the flood on the Big Blue River and would have reduced flow in the Kansas River, thereby reducing the flood on the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Rivers.

(d) Osceola Reservoir: During the current flood the Osage River is not in flood. Therefore, the Osceola Reservoir would have had only minor effect. In the great flood of 1944 on the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Rivers, the Osage was a heavy flood-producing stream, and reservoirs on the Osage would have been very beneficial.

(e) Grand River, Mo.: The Grand River has been in very heavy flood and is contributing large amounts of water to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The Chillicothe Reservoir or alternates therefor which are now proposed would have controlled the Grand River and have reduced flows and stages on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. In addition, it would have eliminated large damages which have occurred in the lower Grand River Basin itself.

P. A. FERLINGA,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Assistant Chief of Engineers
for Civil Works.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. You will note that the reduction of the flow by 100,000 cubic feet per second again would have meant a reduction in the water at St. Louis of something in the neighborhood of 1 foot. You can judge for yourselves what these reductions of from 1 to 3 feet would have meant all along the line in this great flood.

LANDS FLOODED FOR RESERVOIRS

Now, the suggestion has been made to me that the people of South Dakota and the people of North Dakota will be getting too much money in case this program is appropriated for. I think the record should show very clearly that as a matter of fact the people of North Dakota and the people of South Dakota are going to flood a lot of land forever for the purpose of taking the flood waters off the cities and the farm lands down here. These big dams are not being built for the benefit of the Dakotas; they are being built for the benefit of the States downstream all the way to the Gulf.

I have in my hand a table submitted to me by the engineers yesterday which gives the figures on this point.

The Oahe reservoir, which would be about 200 miles long and have a storage capacity of 21,800,000 acre-feet, will flood forever a total of 342,000 acres. Seventy-three thousand of that is cultivated land and 63,000 is meadowland, 91,000 pasture land, and 90,000 woodland, and about 25,000 islands and sandbars. The Fort Randall reservoir as presently contemplated at the height at which the engineers have proposed to build it would flood another 115,830 acres, of which 24,000 would be cultivated land; that is, 25 percent of it is cultivated land, and the balance pasture and meadowlands and woodlands. Fifty-two thousand acres of it is pasture land so that, in other words, 75,000 of 115,000 acres would be either cultivated or pasture land.

There is no benefit whatsoever to the State of South Dakota from the building of the Randall Reservoir, except the possibility that Nebraska and Iowa will consent to letting us have a little of the power to be generated and will permit it to be constructed so as to aid navigation instead of destroying it.

We will lose 75,000 good acres forever in the Randall Reservoir under the proposal for a high earth-fill dam there of 160 feet which would be a bar to navigation. The only possibility of benefit from the Randall Reservoir in South Dakota would be if some power is developed and we are permitted to buy some of it.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman mentions Sioux City, which, of course, is mentioned by the War Department as being a very critical area. The people of my district are certainly interested in the completion of the Fort Randall project and the Garrison Dam and the others because they will retard the water as it reaches that peculiar bend in the river at Sioux City, which can readily be seen from the map. So it is for the purposes of flood prevention, even though the dam

is being built in South Dakota and elsewhere and is a protection for Sioux City at that critical point.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of good land down here which will be protected. But the subcommittee handling this bill has requested that the engineers give us a report on the possibility of reducing the height of the Randall Dam and expediting the construction of the Oahe Dam with a capacity of 21,800,000 acre-feet which can take the entire flow of the Missouri River, both flood and normal, during the entire year and stop your floods forever.

Mr. Chairman, you could put the entire average flow of the Missouri River for 1 year in this big 200-mile reservoir at Oahe and stop it completely, so that not a drop of water will go beyond it. That is why the committee feels that consideration should be given to the possible reduction in the height of the Fort Randall Dam at a saving of \$80,000,000 and expediting this Oahe Dam or expediting the Garrison Reservoir so that you would get some real flood control.

RANDALL CANNOT HANDLE SILT

The Fort Randall Reservoir cannot be closed until these dams above are built because the Yellowstone River and the tributaries which flow in here carry a great deal of silt. Randall's maximum capacity is only 6,000,000 acre-feet; Oahe is three and one-half times that—21,800,000. Garrison will store from 19,000,000 to 23,000,000 acre-feet, depending on its height. If you were to close Fort Randall Reservoir first, and let the silt from the Yellowstone and these other tributaries go into Randall then you would lose the Fort Randall Reservoir, and it would not be of any value for flood control.

That explains in part the action of the committee in recommending further study on the question of the height of the Fort Randall Reservoir and considering the possibility of using a concrete dam there with locks which would not be a barrier to navigation as the high earth dam would be.

The reason for wanting navigation to continue into this area in here is because right at this point where the map shows the words "Chamberlain" and "Oacoma," there is probably the largest manganese deposit in the world—certainly the largest in the United States. It is a manganese deposit which the Bureau of Mines says is larger than all the other manganese deposits in the United States and, if developed, would make us entirely independent of outside sources of supply.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the building of the dam affect those deposits by flooding the land?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Not the dam itself. But if you built an earth dam here 160 feet high, you will have difficulty getting around it. The engineers say you cannot get through it with locks, but you might lock around it, which is estimated would add another \$30,000,000 to the cost of the construc-

tion. With a concrete dam, locks could be built at the time the dam is built.

Mr. DONDERO. Would it flood those deposits?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It would not flood the projects materially because they are on the exposed bluffs of the river at a sufficient height that the water would not cover them.

Mr. Chairman, for the purposes of convenient reference, with permission of the House, I shall place in the RECORD at this point, the recommendations in the committee report on the Randall and Oahe Reservoirs. I shall also insert a letter from the Chief of Engineers, which gives a short table setting forth the acreages of land which will be flooded forever by the proposed reservoirs. I shall also insert a table from the hearings giving tentative estimates by the Chief of Engineers on the costs, capacities, and comparative power features of the several reservoirs, with comparative columns to show these features as originally proposed by Gen. Lewis A. Pick, in House Document 475 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, the same for the presently contemplated plan, now known as the Pick-Sloan plan, and the same for the Pick-Sloan plan if modified by a 40-foot dam at Randall. This table will be found at page 418 of the printed hearings, but, because of the limited supply of the books, I shall include it with this other material.

I should add, Mr. Chairman, that the possibility of using a concrete dam at Randall, instead of earth, came to light through a statement in a letter from the Secretary of War to me to the effect that while the foundations at the Garrison and Oahe sites would not support a concrete dam, the foundation conditions at Randall were the best on the river, being the Niobrara chalk. Inquiry on that point developed that a concrete dam of 40-foot height could be built at least, and perhaps more depending upon what a specific study on that point would reveal.

The action of the committee in requesting the engineers to look into the matter is purely exploratory. We have not made a positive requirement or restriction. Because of the importance of the Missouri River program to flood control we provided money to prosecute the Randall Dam with less reduction from the budget estimates than were made on some of the other large dams. The contemplated work for the coming year consists of access roads and railroad, preliminary excavation and other things which can be carried on and will be needed regardless of the height and type of structure eventually decided upon. The action of the committee, then, in no way delays the project and may, in fact, expedite it, besides possibly saving from \$80,000,000 to \$110,000,000 which can then be applied to the larger reservoirs which bring very much larger benefits in all lines, flood control, power production, irrigation, and so forth.

In fact, it should be understood that there is absolutely no irrigation proposed from Randall Dam; very limited flood control, especially when you consider the 85,000 acres of farm land in the reservoir that will be flooded forever. It will

produce substantial quantities of power under any plan, and if the lower dam should be used, the remaining head could be developed by building additional dams at known sites if the need ever arises.

NAVIGATION LOCKS HAD BEEN PROMISED

When money was appropriated a year ago to start construction of the Randall Dam, it was supposed that the plans of the engineers included provision for navigation works. Back in 1945, the summer following the adoption of the Flood Control Act of December 1944, which authorized the Missouri Basin program, when there was a doubt raised as to provision for navigation, I wrote a specific inquiry to the then Chief of Engineers, Lt. Gen. Eugene A. Reybold, and under date of July 13, 1945, received a reply which included this statement:

I am pleased to inform you that provision will be made for the installation of navigation locks at the Fort Randall and Gavins Point Dams authorized in the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944.

It was with that understanding in my mind, as a member of the committee, that funds were appropriated to commence work on Randall Dam, along with Garrison a year ago.

It was not until I attended a meeting of the so-called interagency committee at Pierre, S. Dak., last fall, Mr. Chairman, that I learned the plans under which the engineers were proceeding did not include a positive provision for navigation. General Pick, chairman of the interagency committee, answered my oral inquiry on the point at Pierre by saying, "You can't build locks in an earth-fill dam." Which, of course, I did not dispute, but certainly my understanding as a member of the committee appropriating funds for the project, up to that time, was that navigation works of some sort would be a part of the Randall structure, locks in the dam if concrete, locks around or a marine railroad, electrically operated perhaps if locks were not used.

This point should be kept in mind in considering the matter and the expenditure of funds appropriated last year, as well as the consideration of the possibility for locks, now perhaps revealed in the preliminary estimates by the Chief of Engineers. In studying the table, I should point out that General Wheeler in his testimony on the matter, appearing at pages 408 to 425 in our printed hearings, stated that the cost figures given for the modified Randall concrete dam includes navigation locks while \$28,600,000 at least would have to be added if ever you were to lock around the high earth-fill dam. This in addition to the direct saving of \$80,000,000 difference in the estimated cost of the dams makes the approximate \$110,000,000 saving in appropriations which might be applied to expediting the real flood-control dams, Garrison and Oahe, or meeting other possible costs such as a desilting dam on the White River, or building additional power dams between Randall and Oahe, if ever desired.

Until the engineers have studied the matter further, the maximum height for a concrete dam at Randall cannot be told; the figures in the table are based upon a 40-foot dam which General Wheeler felt safe in saying could be con-

structed on the basis of information in the Washington office on the bearing strength of the Niobrara chalk. That is the picture which the committee wants explored.

LANDS REQUIRED FOR RESERVOIRS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, June 30, 1947.

HON. FRANCIS CASE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CASE: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated June 21, 1947, requesting the area of various classifications of land that will be acquired for the reservoir projects proposed for the Missouri River Basin in South Dakota.

The acreages relative to those reservoirs is listed in the following tabulation:

Classification	Oahe	Fort Randall	Big Bend	Gavins Point	Total
Cultivated.....	73,000	24,000	7,000	8,000	112,000
Meadow.....	63,000	8,000			71,000
Pasture.....	91,000	52,000	7,800	9,000	159,800
Woodlands.....	90,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	103,000
Islands, sandbars.....	25,400	20,830	8,000	12,000	66,230
Total.....	342,400	115,830	23,800	30,000	512,030

¹ Includes approximately 25 percent of the Oahe Reservoir area located in North Dakota; no breakdown of classifications by States is available.

The approximate figures for comparative purposes on the Fort Randall Reservoir with

a 40-foot concrete dam as suggested are: Cultivated, 8,000 acres; pasture, 7,000 acres; wooded, 1,000 acres; islands and waste, 10,000 acres; total 26,000 acres.

I note your comment regarding the height of the Fort Randall Dam and I assure you that in the studies which we shall make as requested by the Committee on Appropriations, full consideration will be given to the heights of dam mentioned in your letter.

The above data are approximate only, but it is hoped that they will meet your present needs. If other information on these projects is desired, it will be furnished promptly on your request.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. WHEELER,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Engineers.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES BY CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Missouri River Basin main-stem reservoirs in comprehensive plan

Feature	Garrison ^{1 2}	Oak Creek ¹	Oahe (low) ¹	Oahe (high) ^{1 2}	Big Bend ^{1 2}	Fort Randall ^{1 2}	Fort Randall (low) ¹	Gavins Point ^{1 2}	Totals		
									As recommended in H. Doc. 475, 78th Cong., 2d sess. ¹	As now proposed ²	Plan with modified Fort Randall ³
As proposed in H. Doc. 475, 78th Cong., 2d sess.:											
Height, feet.....	210	150	147			160		50			
Storage capacity, acre-feet.....	17,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000			6,000,000		200,000	35,200,000		
Cost estimate.....	\$130,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$50,000,000			\$75,000,000		\$15,000,000	\$330,000,000		
Cost per acre-foot.....	\$7.65	\$10.00	\$8.33			\$12.48		\$75.00	\$9.37		
Present estimate:											
Height.....	210	150	147	227	70	160	40	45			
Cost estimate:											
Dam and appurtenances.....	\$110,000,000	\$88,557,000	\$72,775,000	\$81,750,000	\$25,200,000	\$97,327,000	\$34,500,000	\$14,750,000	\$383,409,000	\$328,827,000	\$266,200,000
Power facilities.....	15,000,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	30,000,000	7,000,000	23,000,000	17,100,000	3,000,000	61,000,000	78,000,000	72,100,000
Lands.....	12,460,000	8,000,000	5,250,000	16,000,000	300,000	2,882,000	500,000	969,000	29,561,000	33,242,000	30,829,000
Relocations.....	20,540,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	29,650,000		9,923,000	1,000,000	31,000	50,494,000	60,313,000	51,221,000
Total.....	158,000,000	120,557,000	94,025,000	158,000,000	32,500,000	133,132,000	53,100,000	18,750,000	524,464,000	500,382,000	420,350,000
Storage capacity, acre-feet.....	24,500,000	5,280,000	4,140,000	21,800,000	450,000	6,200,000	500,000	170,000	40,290,000	53,100,000	47,420,000
Cost per acre-foot.....	\$6.45	\$22.83	\$22.71	\$7.25	\$72.30	\$21.50	\$106.20	\$110.00	\$13.00	\$9.42	\$8.88
Power installation, kilowatts:											
Initial.....	128,000	32,000	24,000	90,000	40,000	80,000	27,000	10,000	274,000	348,000	295,000
Ultimate.....	320,000	120,000	90,000	360,000	120,000	240,000	80,000	20,000	790,000	1,060,000	900,000

¹ Plan recommended in H. Doc. No. 475, 78th Cong., 2d sess. (original "Pick" plan).

² Plan as now proposed (the "Pick-Sloan" plan).

³ "Pick-Sloan" plan with Fort Randall Reservoir modified.

STATEMENT FROM COMMITTEE REPORT ON H. R. 4002

Fort Randall and Oahe: Preliminary construction begun at the Randall site includes construction of the town site and access roads. Before actual construction of the dam itself is begun, the committee believes the Corps of Engineers should investigate the possibility of substituting a lower concrete dam with navigation locks for the high, earth-fill dam now contemplated. Preliminary figures submitted to the committee indicate that the lower dam could be constructed at a saving of \$80,000,000 and be finished many years sooner than the high earth dam. The concrete dam would include locks, whereas it would cost an additional \$29,000,000 to lock around the earth dam. In view of the possible importance to national security of making water transportation available to the huge manganese deposits which lie directly above the Randall Reservoir, and the fact that Congress has already spent large sums to make the river navigable to this point, the committee thinks the high dam which would be a definite hindrance, if not an obstacle, to navigation should be reconsidered. A table submitted to the Corps of Engineers shows that previous revisions in the original flood-control plan as originally recommended by the corps have increased the contemplated storage in upper reservoirs so that even with a lowered Randall Dam there would be an over-all storage of 47,000,000 acre-feet as compared with 40,000,000 originally proposed. While there would be a reduction in power production

at Randall, generators for 80,000 kilowatts could be installed and their production would come many years earlier than from the high dam. Again, the original recommendations contemplated total generative capacity of the connected dams for 790,000 kilowatts; the revised plan even with a lowered Randall will provide 900,000 kilowatts and another low dam could be built at some later date, if ever needed, to fully utilize all the head between Oahe and Randall sites. The Oahe Reservoir, in the opinion of the committee, offers the greatest total benefits in flood control (21,800,000 acre-feet capacity), power production (360,000 kilowatts), and water conservation for irrigation or navigation of any of the projected reservoirs, being the farthest downstream of the big reservoirs and nearest to the point of flood control where it is needed. The committee has provided that \$850,000 shall be available to complete the planning of the Oahe Dam. The completion of these plans is not to be construed as a congressional commitment for construction of said dam.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I know how difficult is the task of any subcommittee who must deal with the problem of appropriations. I congratulate the distinguished chairman the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and his very able committee for the excellent work they have done in bringing to the floor this bill today. I am fully appreciative of the long hours it has

taken and the extensive investigations and examinations that have been made in the preparation of this appropriation.

Speaking for the people of North Dakota, whom I represent at large, I am glad to say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your committee, we feel grateful to you for what you have done in this appropriation for the projects which exist in my State. The newspapers of the country tell us that at this present moment the worst flood in 103 years has hit the St. Louis area. We are further advised that the Army sends aid. This is the result of excessively heavy rains that have occurred in the midcontinental area beginning in the northern sections near the Canadian border in Montana and the Dakotas, and then with apparently increasing violence as it has proceeded down the river. This is also the time of the year when the winter snows in the Rockies are melting and the water flows into the Yellowstone River, and then from the Yellowstone into the big Missouri. All of this is carried on into the rivers to the south, and this together with the rain has produced this unprecedented condition.

One of the great projects that was considered by this committee is the Garrison Dam, located on the Missouri River,

in the State of North Dakota. I am advised by the best authority in the country that had the Garrison Reservoir been completed at this time and been in operation it would have reduced the prevailing flood flows in the Missouri Reservoir by about 100,000 cubic feet per second. At Kansas City the peak flow is about 300,000 cubic feet per second, so that operation of Garrison Reservoir would have reduced the flow by about one-third, which would have resulted in reduction of peak stage by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to find in the report that the Garrison Dam is designated as the main dam in the whole Missouri River development program. I readily recognize that the appropriation for \$6,500,000 for the Garrison Dam is far from the request made by the Budget Bureau and far from the request made by the Army engineers if the work is to be done on an economical basis. I also recognize, however, that the vast number of projects to be given consideration by this committee compels us to reduce the amounts that you might be inclined to give were the projects not so numerous.

When we take into consideration, however, the destruction that has occurred in this year alone by reason of the floods in the Missouri and the Mississippi channels, it is obvious that large projects like the Garrison Dam should be rushed to completion at the earliest possible date. It could be reasonably assumed that an appropriation of \$6,500,000 is not altogether economy when the sum total would run in the vicinity of \$160,000,000. If this is the main project in the development of the Missouri River program—if this is an important factor as the facts indicate in controlling floods—then it should seem merely a matter of good judgment to have appropriated the full amount asked by the budget this year in order that construction could start and the work move forward with speed to alleviate future disastrous floods which are bound to occur.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a few minutes to discuss the Missouri River Basin. It is said the Missouri River Basin comprises one-sixth of the area of the United States. The only State falling entirely within the basin is the State of Nebraska. I shall confine my remarks to one of the tributaries of the Missouri River Basin, the Republican River and its tributaries.

The Republican River starts in Colorado and enters Nebraska at about this point on the map. It flows along here and at this point goes south into Kansas and joins the Kansas River and then enters the Missouri River at about Kansas City.

You have been reading in the newspapers recently about the flood losses there. Last Sunday morning at Cambridge, Nebr., 14 people were drowned. It is estimated that the flood loss in the Republican River basin exceeds \$15,000,000. That is the flood loss for this year alone. The total flood loss in the whole Missouri River basin exceeds something over \$106,000,000. In estimating

that they do not count the loss of future productiveness of the land, so it is going to run away over that.

The Harlan County Dam is under construction now. This river spreads out like a hand west of the Harlan County Dam. That dam will bring protection to four Nebraska counties, a wide agricultural area in Kansas, and it will make a great difference on the Missouri River at Kansas City. In fact, a great portion of its flood protection will be for the benefit of that area.

In 1935 we suffered a loss out there of 112 lives. Everyone thought such a flood would not come again, but 10 days ago it did come. The river was practically as high as it was before. Fortunately, it came at a time when the only place where there was loss of life was at Cambridge, Neb.

Out there in the Missouri River Basin is where the Middle West and the arid West meet. Most of this program, in fact I would say all of it, is the coordinated work of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers. They are working together. They are so authorized. On the tributaries of the Republican, five very small dams have been authorized. They are of such importance that their construction has been authorized by both the Army and the Bureau of Reclamation. In the Interior Department bill which will come back from conference shortly, will be an item for the Cambridge Dam on Medicine Creek. If that dam had been built, no doubt it would have saved the lives that were lost last Sunday. The Bureau of Reclamation is building that dam. About 65 percent of the capacity is for flood control.

Mr. Chairman, in considering this bill making appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department, we should bear in mind that flood control is something that has been neglected throughout the entire war. The need for flood control in that part of the country with which I am familiar was extremely great at the time the war came upon us. Now, we have gone through a period of 4 or 5 years with practically no construction and the need is much greater. If we are to save our internal economy and prevent a heavy economic loss, we must spend for flood control now. This type of spending is in the interest of long-range economy.

This bill appropriates to the Army engineers for flood-control work in the entire United States, the sum of \$122,269,800. Of this amount, \$3,775,000 is allocated to the Harlan County Reservoir in Nebraska. That project will have an unobligated balance at the beginning of this new fiscal year of \$18,000 so the total money available for the Harlan County Dam will be \$3,793,000.

The Harlan County Dam is on the main stem of the Republican River, one of the tributaries in the Missouri River Basin. The Congress originally authorized this reservoir in 1941. In the Flood Control Act of 1944, it was again designated as a key reservoir in the flood protection plan for a great section of Nebraska, Kansas, and it is very vital to the entire Kansas City area. The act of 1944 also authorized five dams on

the tributaries of the Republican River. These dams were authorized to be built by either the Army engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation. The Enders Dam on the Frenchman is well under way. The Cambridge Dam on the Medicine probably will be under way soon. Both of these dams will be built by the Bureau of Reclamation and this bill before the House today does not pertain to them. I mention them at this time because they all fit into the flood-control program for the Republican River Basin.

When the great flood of 1935 came down the Republican River and took the lives of 110 or 112 of the people residing in that valley, it was felt by some who were not familiar with the problem that a flood like that would never happen again. On June 22 this year it did happen again. The floodwaters were almost as high. At Cambridge, Nebr., where the Medicine Creek enters the Republican, 14 people lost their lives. At many points on the river the water was almost as high as the 1935 level. Not only crops, but farm land has been destroyed, chickens, pigs, and cattle were drowned. The loss in property this year runs into millions and millions of dollars, probably as great as the cost of the flood-control works themselves. We must not forget that in each and every year from 1935 until the present there has been a heavy loss of property from floods. Among other things, the floods of 1947 have proved that we not only need the Harlan County Dam, but we need all of the authorized dams on the tributaries of the Republican River.

Within the last 48 hours the newspapers and radios have been telling us of the disastrous floods in the St. Louis area. Where did that water come from? A vast portion of it came from the Missouri River Basin. The Missouri River Basin comprises one-sixth of the land area of the United States. When the floodwaters rush down all the creeks and rivers in that basin into a main river, it is too late to do much about preventing damage. The place to stop floods is in the tributaries. The place to prevent economic loss in the great agricultural Missouri River Basin, in our cities such as Kansas City and St. Louis, and on down in the rich Mississippi Valley, is to hold the water back with tributary dams and reservoirs. Coupled with such a program the Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, is needed to complete the job. Water held on the farm where the rain falls is not going to drown somebody downstream or wash his property away.

Many people in the United States are not familiar with the water problems of the Missouri River Basin. That is where the Middle West and the arid West meet. We need protection from floods, but, at other times of the year, we need irrigation water. The Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation are coordinating their work in that area. The Bureau of Reclamation is not only distributing stored water to the farmers, but is building some of the reservoirs such as the Enders Dam and the Cambridge Dam in the Republican River Basin. Sixty-five percent of the capacity of the Bureau of Reclamation's Cam-

bridge Dam is for flood control. The entire United States, particularly such places as Kansas City, St. Louis, and the Mississippi Valley, have a stake in our irrigation program and in the appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation. Disastrous floods seldom happen in the lower reaches of streams where the water for irrigation in the headwaters is fully utilized.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I wish to read a memorandum from the Office of the Chief of Engineers in the War Department dated June 30, 1947, addressed to me:

Subject: Flood Situation in the Missouri River Basin

1. In accordance with your request of this date the following information is given regarding the flood situation in the Missouri River Basin as a whole, and with particular reference to the Republican River.

2. Missouri River Basin: Floods in 1947 to date (June 30, 1947) have overflowed a total of 3,350,000 acres in the Missouri River Basin, of which about 1,450,000 acres have been flooded two or more times. Since flooding is still under way it is not possible to present a complete survey of losses, but latest information and estimates indicate that in the entire Missouri Basin at least 28 lives have been lost, and that damages to crops, farms, urban property, and utilities have aggregated \$106,000,000. About 60 percent of this loss has resulted from the more recent floods in June. The flooding and damages have occurred as follows:

Acres overflowed:

Main stem Missouri River.....	1,027,000
Tributary streams.....	2,323,000
Total.....	3,350,000

Estimated damages:

Main stem Missouri River.....	\$39,900,000
Tributary streams.....	66,200,000
Total.....	106,100,000

3. Republican River: The Republican River, Nebr. and Kans., which enters the Kansas River at Junction City, has suffered severe floods and damages in its own valley, and has been one of the largest contributors to overflow and damage along the lower reaches of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. Flood flows in the Republican have reached 100,000 cubic feet per second at a point about 2 miles below Harlan County Dam which is now under construction by the Corps of Engineers. The flood was the second highest of record; it was exceeded only by the great flood of 1935 on the Republican. Damages in the Republican River Valley, from upper reaches near Cambridge, Nebr., to its mouth, are estimated at \$15,000,000 over an overflow area of about 240,000 acres.

The War Department in their memorandum went on to say in reference to the Harlan County Dam at Republican City, Nebr.:

It is of importance to note that had the Harlan County Reservoir been complete and in operation it would have controlled the most recent flood on the Republican, and would have prevented essentially all flood damages in the Republican Valley below the Harlan County site in Nebraska and Kansas. Operation of this reservoir would have also greatly reduced the flood flows, extent of overflow and damages in the Kansas River and lower reaches of the Missouri.

Mr. Chairman, the figures and estimates stated in the above memorandum are the result of the first estimate. Without a doubt, the damage will be much more than the above memorandum

suggests. For instance, in the Republican Valley the Army engineers have estimated the damage from the floods of 1947 at \$15,000,000. A final count will show more than that. The Army Engineers do not include loss of future productivity of land ruined by flood. One authority in the Republican Valley says that when all of these things are taken into account, the loss figure for 1947 from floods in the Republican Valley will reach \$50,000,000.

In connection with the Republican River, I was in hopes that the committee would allow the sum of \$60,000 for some work to be done on Coon Creek near Indianola, Nebr. The State and local interests are required to put up a like amount. It so happens that the Bureau of the Budget did not recommend this item. I have asked them for a supplemental report on the matter, and I sincerely hope that before this bill becomes law that item can be included.

The committee has had a difficult problem before them in making the appropriations for flood control throughout the country. Due to the war and other causes, this very important work has been delayed a long time. It is fair to say that this bill was marked up, or the decisions in reference to the bill had been arrived at before the 1947 floods in the great Middle West had occurred. I firmly believe that when the Army engineers come in and make their showing of the situation as it stands today, that it will be the will of the Congress of the United States that these items be increased. I believe that such an increase will be in the interest of long range economy. As one who has served for 6 years on the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives, I know that there are many pressing problems in every part of the country. I feel that in fairness to the committee the people back home, and everyone, that before this bill becomes a law increases that are recommended by the Corps of Engineers, in the light of recent floods, should be made in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the prolonged and disastrous floods which are ravaging the Midwest will shock the administration and the Congress into the realization that we can no longer afford to neglect the flood-control program. With respect to the lack of necessary funds in the present bill, I have no criticism of the committee. The executive department cut the heart out of the program by freezing funds appropriated and available for expenditure last year and by reducing to an entirely inadequate amount the funds requested for the coming fiscal year.

My district lies almost entirely within Kansas City, Mo., which is recognized to be the No. 1 flood hazard in the United States. It is one of the great hubs in the Nation's transportation system. In the industrial areas of the city an investment of almost a half billion dollars in commercial properties lies ex-

posed to the hazard of destruction and damage by flood waters. If a flood of the proportions of the 1903 flood were to strike Kansas City, a great part of the rail transportation into the Midwest, Southwest, and far West would be paralyzed for a long period, and the damage at Kansas City alone would amount to \$100,000,000.

Five times during the month of June alone flood crests have surged down the Missouri River toward Kansas City and beyond. If the conditions creating any two of them had come about at the same time, indescribable damage and loss would have occurred. Already the loss throughout the Midwest has been estimated to exceed \$160,000,000. Three and a half million acres of land or more have been flooded. Twenty thousand persons in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois have been left homeless. Worst of all, the Missouri Valley has been cleaned out for this year so far as agriculture is concerned, according to a recent survey. There will be no crops harvested in hundreds of thousands of acres of the most productive land in America.

Water and soil are still our great basic national resources. Without them, our industrial economy cannot exist. Today incalculable amounts of precious and irreplaceable topsoil are slipping into the Gulf of Mexico, washed away by our swollen and untamed rivers. No future expenditure of money or work can bring it back; but an intelligent program of flood control and river development would prevent the recurrence of this destructive process. Every year that we delay adequate appropriations for flood control brings mounting losses and the sharply increasing risk of an overwhelming disaster.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REEVES. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, an amendment will be offered, I believe, to increase funds for this purpose. Is that correct?

Mr. REEVES. I do not know what the amendment will contain, I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi.

When the Committee rises, I shall ask permission to include in my remarks an editorial from the Kansas City Times of June 7, 1947, entitled "The Grim Risk of Floods," which graphically portrays the problem in the Missouri Basin.

THE GRIM RISK OF FLOODS

Rains are falling on the Midwest. The huge snow is melting in the mountains. But back in Washington the vast Missouri Basin flood-control program is fighting for its existence. The attack on flood protection comes from another of those combinations of the extreme left (MVA) and extreme right (power companies and friends). Between the two extremes is the uncertainty brought on by the urgency of the national economy program.

Every year that passes before the completion of the Pick-Sloan program is another year of gamble. At best, part of the risk must be taken for several years. Every additional year caused by unnecessary delay is playing with fate.

The big flood could come this year. For several days early in April the Army engineers were alerted for another 1903 flood. Just one more 2-inch rain on the saturated Kaw Valley

would have done the job. The rains subsided, but recently started up again. A series of heavy rains this month would hit at the time the bulk of melted snow from the mountains must pass under the A.-S.-B. bridge. And the snow accumulation this year is 30 percent greater than any previous year on record.

What kind of a gambler's risk is this? For full speed ahead the Army engineers this year asked \$88,000,000 for the whole basin. The Budget Bureau tried to cut it to \$33,000,000. Some Congressmen want to cut it still lower.

According to one local estimate the exposed property in Greater Kansas City alone is worth \$450,000,000. One metropolitan area is risking five times as much as the Army engineers ask permission to spend this year on reservoirs, dikes, and flood walls on the Missouri all the way to North Dakota and on the tributaries. The total value of threatened property in this area is fantastic—to say nothing of human lives.

As Willard Breidenthal told the House committee in Washington, failure to protect this property isn't economy. It is simply failure to take out insurance.

Flood protection for the Missouri Valley is a national duty. It is a duty the Government assumed many years before it started piling billions on billions for all kinds of new services. In the Pick-Sloan program the Government of the United States accepted its duty to do the flood-control job right and to do it once and for all. Unless it goes back on its obligations, this job will have to be done eventually in any case. To put it off isn't saving money. It is only taking unnecessary risks with the lives and property of the people who live and do business in the Missouri Basin.

With floods threatening every year or two the risk is high. No sane gambler would lay \$100 to win \$1 on such a risk. Four years ago a comparatively mild flood was within 6 inches of pouring into the central industrial district.

The biggest flood on record in Kansas City came in 1844. The Army engineers catalog it as a 100-year flood, which means it is the type to expect about every hundred years. The 1903 flood was cataloged as a 40-year flood.

We are 3 years past our allotted time for the 100-year flood and 4 years past the time for a 40-year flood. We have been extremely lucky. We are living on borrowed time. The risk is staggering. There is no more time to waste.

Since that editorial was written the people of the valley and of Kansas City have been faced with a succession of crises brought about by flood crests which could have been prevented by an adequate system of upstream reservoirs and protective structures.

A comprehensive plan for the development of the Missouri River, with provision for flood control, irrigation and navigation has already been approved and authorized by the Congress. There is no sound economy in withholding the appropriation of funds for execution of the Pick-Sloan plan. Delay will only result in greater destruction of life and property. It will only increase the risk. It will only invite disaster.

This year Congress has already provided almost a billion dollars for the relief of foreign nations and their peoples from the ravages of war. A small fraction of that amount would carry forward in an orderly and effective manner the work of protecting our own people and our own economy against the ravages of destructive floods. While we are being generous to the needy peoples of the world let us not fail to protect and con-

serve our own strength and our own economy; let us not fail to be just to our own people and our own posterity.

It is imperative, Mr. Chairman, that in next year's budget and in the civil-functions appropriation bill there be included funds sufficient to carry forward at full speed the work which inevitably must be done to protect the bread basket of the Nation and the strategic industrial expansion of the great Midwest. Time is of the essence. We cannot justify prolonging this desperate gamble with destruction.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the committee upon the preparation of a good bill and to thank the committee for the fair treatment accorded not only me but all witnesses who appeared before it. I wish to address my remarks to the subject of a small but very important project in my congressional district. Unfortunately, for us at least, it comes under a rule which was promulgated by the President and obeyed by the Bureau of the Budget. The rule at the request of the President was that there be no money appropriated for projects that were not already under construction.

The project I speak of, namely, the Amazon Creek project in the city of Eugene, Oreg., is in a peculiar position with reference to this rule. In the first place, the rule, I am sure, was laid down for the purpose of preventing the beginning of large projects at this time when there are already numerous projects under construction remaining to be completed.

The Amazon project is a very small but urgently needed improvement. It has to do with the straightening out and channelizing of a small creek which frequently floods a large part of the city of Eugene, a city of about 30,000 people. I feel the project could be completed in 1 year and for this reason, in my opinion, the rule should not be applied to that project. The Amazon Creek project is in a peculiar situation in another way. It is really part of a project that has been completed rather than being a new one.

General Wheeler, when appearing before the committee, in response to a question stated:

One feature of the Amazon Creek project is the diversion, by means of a cut-off canal, of a portion of the flood flow of Amazon Creek into the Fern Ridge Reservoir, which is a completed unit of the approved basin plan for the Willamette River Basin. The project is therefore physically connected to a completed portion of the approved plan for the Willamette River Basin.

So you see, in one sense we are out of luck because it is a new project, while the truth of the matter is that it is a part of a project that has been completed in the major project of the Willamette Basin.

The reason I come before the committee at this time is that this project in Eugene, Oreg., is very urgent so far as the population there is concerned. The city of Eugene has pending for development in the area flooded annually by the Amazon Creek \$2,500,000 worth of improvements and construction, including a high-school building, for which the

money has been raised and is available, a recreation park, a business and industrial area, a swimming pool, and so forth. None of this \$2,500,000 program planned by the city of Eugene can be undertaken until this project is completed, removing the flood hazard. One of the improvements planned, I may say, is a veterans' housing project.

I do not intend to offer an amendment regarding this project at this time. Five minutes is not sufficient time to explain the project to the House, and therefore I could not hope to secure the approval of the committee on an amendment. However, I am offering these remarks to the committee in the hope that, should the other body decide to put the item in the bill after giving the subject adequate hearings, the committee would take a favorable view of the project.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the members of the subcommittee that handled this bill for their serious and earnest work and for the very courteous treatment that they extended to those who came before them. I went before them with several interested parties, and I think they gave us most courteous treatment, and I appreciate it.

I do not appear here this afternoon in criticism of the action of the subcommittee. I realize the difficulties that confronted them, but I do feel, as did the gentleman who just preceded me, that there are many projects over this country that are of relatively small size but of tremendous importance to the communities involved, and that it is utterly impossible for this House as a whole to have a conception of the importance of each of those projects.

I am particularly interested in the development of the Brazos River Basin. The Brazos River is the largest stream flowing through the State of Texas, rising on the plains of eastern New Mexico and flowing more than 1,000 river miles to the Gulf of Mexico. Its drainage basin is larger than that of the Tennessee and the population of its basin is at least as great. This year marks the first year when the Federal Government has expended any considerable amount of funds on that entire river system. Work is commencing on the Whitney Dam on the main stream of the Brazos, but like every other river system the Brazos system is composed of a number of tributaries. The chief tributary of the Brazos is known as the Little River.

Now, I suppose there is a Little River in everybody's district, but the Little River of this central Texas district is a stream that belies its name. The records of the Army engineers show that that Little River in Texas carries at peak-flood stage more water than has been going down the Missouri River into the Mississippi River right now at the time of peak floods; that it carries almost twice as much water as is today passing Hannibal, Mo. Now, those things are startling; those facts are unknown to most of our people, and I realize that the Members of this House cannot be expected to know the details of every river in the United States, but I do plead with

you to familiarize yourselves with the tremendous damage that is occurring in the Brazos Valley. Approximately 170 people drowned in one flood. That is more people than have been drowned in all these midwestern floods over the past months. One hundred and seventy people drown in one flood. Millions of dollars worth of damage is recurring year after year.

Because Texas is a long way off, probably most of the Members of this House do not realize the importance of these Texas streams. Because of the fact that the State of Texas is a large State most of you are probably inclined to say, "Why, the Government is doing a lot of work in the State of Texas." And indeed it is, but it is a tremendous area, and there are a tremendous lot of streams down there. When we get floods we get big floods. Our rivers may be dry most of the year but our rains come in cloudbursts and our floods are just as destructive as if the streams were full the year around.

I am only asking that at the next opportunity, whenever that opportunity arises, it will be possible for this Congress to commence work on some of the authorized projects. Neither the committee nor the House, I am sure, will knowingly overlook the fact that our central Texas projects are of vast importance. And of all the vital projects now authorized, but not constructed, there is surely none more vital than the Miller Springs Dam to control the Little River. I want to be sure that this House knows, and that the committee knows, of the tremendous losses that are occurring in central and south Texas all the way down to the mouth of the Brazos River some 400 miles because of this untamed, uncontrolled flood situation on the Little River. It is going to take \$15,000,000 to build this project, but it is going to stop more water than you are going to stop with any other project I know of with that amount of money. It will save lives and in a very few years it will save money. The Miller Springs Dam near Belton should be commenced at the first possible moment.

Do not charge up against us the fact that we have a vast area in our State. I am not suggesting that the committee should have done something they could not do, but as soon as it is possible to begin work on these authorized projects, I plead with you not to overlook this important project at Belton for the control of the State's worst actor, the incorrectly named Little River.

The Clerk read as follows:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works: For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Débris

Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the act approved March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States, including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed 100 student officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for the execution of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized; for printing and binding and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, \$94,659,700: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or reports thereon: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the payment of the expenses of the properly accredited delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of the Commission.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

On page 7, line 6, after "authorized", insert the following: "*Provided*, That the sum of \$500,000 is designated to be used for the purpose of advance planning of the Buford Dam on the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, Ga., as authorized in H. R. 6407, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session."

On page 7, line 16, strike out "\$94,659,700" and insert in lieu thereof "\$95,159,700."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered for the purpose not of securing any money whatever for construction but for the purpose of providing sufficient money to allow for planning the Buford Dam on the Chattahoochee River just north of Atlanta.

If this project were advanced on its merits as a power project or a flood-control project, I would concede that there is nothing about it to take it out

of the run of the mine projects, of which there are so many before the Committee here this afternoon. The things which differentiate this project from others are the military value of the city of Atlanta to our national security, and the relation of the Buford Dam to a water supply for the military installations of Atlanta and the surrounding territory.

I call to your attention the fact that there exist in Atlanta and the Atlanta territory these military installations which are vital to our national security: Naval air station, the Third Army headquarters, Fort McPherson, where troops are kept at all times, Lawson Veterans' Administration Hospital, the Veterans' Administration Hospital No. 43, the southeastern recruiting headquarters for the United States Marine Corps, the Atlanta ordnance depot, at Conley, which is the largest in the country, and the Bell bomber plant, which gets its water from the Atlanta water system.

In addition to that, we have there the Federal penitentiary. In addition to that, I want to call your attention to these facts: That located there are the Georgia Tech School and Emory University, at which thousands and thousands of naval men were trained to serve in the war just ended during the 4-year period.

In addition to that, these educational institutions are now training thousands and thousands of veterans under the veterans' training program. In addition to that, a large unit of the Georgia University extension is located there in Atlanta, where thousands of veterans are being trained also.

I call to your attention that in 1925 the flow of water of the Chattahoochee River went down to 132 cubic feet per second. If any other drought at all comparable to that should occur, in view of the growth of Atlanta since that time and the increased importance of its military position to the security of this country, that area and these military installations would be in a tragic plight.

This Buford Dam, for which I am asking money, not for its construction but simply for the planning of it, will place us just that far ahead in the event there arises any emergency wherein these installations would again assume to our country the importance which they did assume to national security during this war.

Where is the economy to deny this small sum of money involved in this amendment and put off this work for another year, when if such an emergency does arise we would simply be a year behind in providing water which is vital to the maintenance of these military installations?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have just said that the drought of 1925 reduced the water flow here to 132 cubic feet per second. Since that

time another great water-supply system has been installed in the Chattahoochee River above that from which Atlanta draws its water supply, and that is the water supply of De Kalb County, which is a county of approximately 100,000 population. So you can see from that, that not only is the 132 cubic feet, if it were all available to Atlanta, insufficient for its present population, but with it divided between Atlanta and the water supply of De Kalb County, it places Atlanta and its military installations in a still worse position.

This dam will provide, the engineers say, 1,000,000 acre-feet which is sufficient to provide a constant flow in the low-water periods of 1,900 cubic feet per second. That not only will provide for sufficient water for these military installations, but will also provide for pollution control which would not be provided unless this dam is built and this controlled flow of water made available there.

This is one of the projects which properly comes under this bill which is labeled "War Department Civil Functions."

The provision for this advance planning is a true civil function of the War Department, because the relation between the War Department and this necessary water supply is undeniable.

At the time this bill was before the subcommittee—and I want to state that I deeply appreciate the courtesy which has been extended by the subcommittee, the chairman thereof, and the members—at that time it was believed, and, if I am not correct, I ask the chairman to correct me, that the \$2,500,000 which is provided on page 6, and which is referred to on page 6 of the committee report, contained planning money for this Buford Dam project. I conferred with the chairman of the subcommittee on that, and he explained to me why the \$2,500,000 was reduced by 50 percent to \$1,250,000. The chairman of the subcommittee did not know at that time, I am sure, and I did not know at that time, that that reduction took every dollar that had been contemplated for planning the Buford Dam. I talked with Colonel Feringa, of the United States Engineers, yesterday afternoon, and Colonel Feringa assures me that the bill in its present form provides not one dollar for the planning of Buford Dam.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That would necessarily be true. The committee did not propose to specify where this planning money should be spent on rivers and harbors. The requested appropriation was a lump-sum appropriation for the planning of projects which ran over about three pages in our justifications. That list still stands, and the money that is available, \$1,250,000, can be used for planning on whatever the Chief of Engineers wants to apply it.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Certainly. There is no dispute about that. What I said was that it was contemplated, when that was made up, that \$450,000 was appropriated and designated for four dams on the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-

Flint River project, of which the Buford Dam is one.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was a tentative allocation, but a 50-percent reduction would still leave \$250,000 for planning, if they applied the reduction to all projects in the same proportion that was given in the original estimate.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I say that is correct also, but I state to the gentleman in answer to that, that I have talked to the Army engineers, and Colonel Feringa tells me that the available money of the original \$450,000 is not sufficient to complete the planning of the Junction Dam, which is the one nearest the Gulf, and that it will require all of that and \$25,000 additional.

Colonel Feringa also says the Buford Dam is a vital dam and he concurs in what I have said about the military value of this project.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Under the testimony it was indicated that the dam at River Junction is the first one that should be built as a matter of engineering practice.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I understand that. But it is conceded that the Buford Dam is a vitally necessary dam from a military standpoint, and if this advance planning money is provided, the engineers will plan it this year. I call your attention to the following excerpts from a report by Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War, under date of May 13, 1946:

11. The division engineer's plan provides for:

(a) Construction of a lock and dam at the junction site with upper pool at elevation 77 and a hydroelectric power plant with 27,000 kilowatts of installed capacity. Although generation of power would be precluded at times of high flow, the plant is credited with adding 19,400 kilowatts of dependable capacity to the power system in the general area since at such times other existing and authorized plants in the area could produce excess power. The prime power output credited to the plant is 169,900,000 kilowatt-hours annually and the estimated output of secondary power 9,574,000 kilowatt-hours annually.

(b) Construction of a lock and dam at the Upper Columbia site with upper pool at elevation 165 and a hydroelectric power plant with installed capacity of 88,800 kilowatts. This plant is credited with adding 54,400 kilowatts of dependable capacity, based on 60 percent load factor operation, to the power system of the general area. Provision of movable spans in three bridges which cross this pool would be necessary, and some other highway and railroad changes would be required in the reservoir area. The prime power output credited to this development is 286,500,000 kilowatt-hours annually and the estimated output of secondary power 72,380,000 kilowatt-hours annually.

(c) Construction of a lock and dam at the Fort Benning site with upper pool at elevation 190 and without a plant for the generation of hydroelectric power.

(d) Construction of Buford Reservoir on Chattahoochee River, at mile 348.5, where the drainage area is 1,046 square miles, with a hydroelectric power plant having an installed capacity of 28,900 kilowatts and a dependable capacity of 24,000 kilowatts, based on 60 percent load factor operation. The proposed reservoir would have about 2,280,000 acre-feet of storage, of which about 578,000 acre-feet would be reserved for flood control. With 40 feet of draw-down the power-regulation storage would be 1,033,000 acre-

feet. The annual outputs of primary and secondary power are estimated at 126,100,000 and 23,602,000 kilowatt-hours, respectively. Flow regulation by such a reservoir is necessary to the economical development of hydroelectric power at the upper Columbia and junction sites, would materially reduce the amount of dredging required to provide a 9-foot depth for navigation in Apalachicola River and would assure an adequate supply of water for municipal and industrial purposes in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

(e) Dredging and channel work on Apalachicola and Chattahoochee Rivers in conjunction with the above improvements.

14. He recommends that the existing project for Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers be modified to provide for improvement in accordance with the plan which he now presents with such modifications as may in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers be advisable, at an estimated Federal cost of \$79,861,000 with \$115,000 annually for maintenance and operation in addition to that now authorized: *Provided*, That local interests furnish, free of cost to the United States, all rights-of-way, spoil-disposal areas, easements, and other lands required for the provision and maintenance of a navigation channel in Apalachicola River below Junction Dam and agree to provide terminal facilities.

15. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, having afforded local interests an opportunity to present additional information, concurs generally in the views of the division engineer. It recommends that the approved general plan for the river system be revised to include the improvements now proposed by the division engineer and that the existing project for Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers be modified to provide for construction of these works in lieu of the initial improvement authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, at estimated increased costs to the United States of \$73,361,000 for construction and \$115,000 annually for operation and maintenance, provided local interests furnish lands and spoil-disposal areas for construction and maintenance of the channel in Apalachicola River and agree to provide suitable public-terminal facilities.

16. After due consideration, I concur generally with the Board. Accordingly, I recommend that the approved general plan for the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers system be modified to include the improvements now proposed by the division engineer, with such changes as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, in lieu of the corresponding works of the existing approved plan. I also recommend that for initiation and partial accomplishment of the modified plan, the existing project for Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Fla., be modified to provide for construction of Buford multiple-purpose reservoir, Fort Benning lock and dam, and the upper Columbia and Junction multiple-purpose improvements, and supplemental channel work, to provide a channel depth of 9 feet for a minimum width of 100 feet between the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in Apalachicola River and Columbus, Ga., on Chattahoochee River and Bainbridge, Ga., on Flint River, in accordance with the plans of the division engineer and with such changes therein as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, in lieu of the initial improvement authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, at an estimated increased cost to the United States of \$73,361,000 for construction and \$115,000 annually for operation and maintenance in addition to that required for the work heretofore authorized; subject to the conditions that local interests agree (a) to furnish free of cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-

of-way and spoil-disposal areas, as and when required, for provision and maintenance of the channel in Apalachicola River below Junction Dam; (b) to maintain and operate at their expense all utility and highway facilities which are relocated or otherwise altered as a part of the improvement; (c) to provide suitable public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms, and to hold and save the United States free from damages which might arise from the construction of the improvements.

R. A. WHEELER,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis] has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order merely to ascertain whether this was a flood-control or a river and harbor project. It was a river and harbor authorization, and I do not care to press the point of order.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we went over this matter very carefully. We tried to make the cuts where we felt they should be made. I personally went over every project with Colonel Feringa and Colonel Person of the Engineer Corps, and the committee, after careful consideration, reduced the planning, feeling that that money could better be used for construction.

We have not designated any particular project. We have left it to the engineers to say which project should be planned first. Under this amendment it would mean they would be compelled to spend this money on some particular project.

I trust the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Alteration of bridges over navigable waters: For payment of the share of the United States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable waters in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 8, after line 12, insert a new paragraph to read as follows:

"For prosecution of work of construction on Tombigbee and Tennessee Rivers, Ala. and Miss., in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 24, 1946, Public Law 525, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$3,000,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. Several of us have been waiting to submit amendments to the \$94,000,000 item in line 16 on page 7. It occurs to me that possibly, if this amendment is considered at this point, we may

not be in order in offering amendments to that item.

Mr. RANKIN. I think they have passed that item.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has read to line 12, on page 8.

Mr. PACE. Of course, Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a point there that the Clerk did not read the paragraph, but read "Alteration of bridges over navigable waters," and before we could get the floor for recognition, had passed on. I ask unanimous consent that after the consideration of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi it may still be in order to offer amendments to the \$94,000,000 item on page 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I explained to the House a few moments ago the necessity for beginning this work on this great inland waterway. I understand the only reason for opposing it is that the Bureau of the Budget has not recommended it. But Congress has acted on it. It was authorized by a vote of both the House and Senate last year. Besides, conditions are continuing to change. They have changed even since the Bureau of the Budget sent in its estimate.

As I pointed out a while ago, not only will this be the greatest development for our inland waterway transportation system ever proposed, but it will also give us a short water route from our defense plant at Oak Ridge to the Gulf that may be vitally necessary at any time. So the longer we postpone this development the more it is going to cost and the more risks we are going to run. I am therefore going to ask the committee to give us this small amount now.

The Army engineers said last year that they would like to have \$9,000,000 for the first year, but owing to the fact that Congress will be in session in January we have asked for \$3,000,000 so that the Army engineers may proceed with this construction at once. It is just as sure to be done as the night follows the day, and the sooner it is started the better.

This project is made possible now by the construction of the Pickwick Dam which raised the water of the Tennessee River 55 feet and enabled us, as I have pointed out, to cut through that sand ridge and put the summit of this project in the Tennessee River itself. Therefore, as I said, the entire route from Cairo to New Orleans across to Mobile, up the Tombigbee River and then down the Tennessee and the Ohio to Cairo is 1,768 miles. With this project developed 1,131 miles of it will be downstream and the rest of it in slack water.

Nothing could be done for the benefit of our water traffic from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Sioux City, Iowa, from Chicago to New Orleans, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Mobile—nothing could be done that would aid that transportation more or cut the cost more, than the development of this project.

All that we ask is that you give us this \$3,000,000 now in order that the engineers may proceed with this work at once.

Examine the table which I inserted in my speech a while ago and you will see what this project will mean to your people and mine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. Chairman, we have here another illustration of just how we add \$100,000,000 with the plea that it is only \$3,000,000 to start with. I want to repeat what I said in my earlier statement. There are 78 projects in this bill costing \$1,310,000,000. Seven of those projects costing \$50,000,000 or more will total \$585,000,000. The project we have here will cost \$116,000,000 and is purely a navigation project. There is no flood control to it at all. We have a plea here for flood control, so let us spend money on that if we are going to spend money at all. As I stated, the total is \$1,310,000,000. There are seven projects costing \$50,000,000 or more totaling \$585,000,000; another 10 costing \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 total \$321,000,000. That means that 17 out of the 78 projects cost \$960,000,000. If we add this one, you have over a billion dollars for 18 out of the 78 projects, leaving nothing for the balance. I ask you to vote down this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman talks about it costing a billion dollars for the upbuilding of our own internal resources. Look at the billions they are asking to give to Europe.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. If you are going to put in a project costing that much money, it should be a flood-control project.

Mr. RANKIN. We should help our own people first.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Let us handle flood control, because when we put this in, the President will come back in here and say, "You can have so much." Then you will be coming back here next year and asking me, "Can you not put in my project?"

Mr. Chairman, let us vote down this amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that on August 2 last year the President stopped everything in this building program except \$85,000,000 for 1947 and

1948? Who knows but what he will do the same thing this year.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I do not want to cross that bridge until we come to it. I say let us not load this bill down.

Mr. JENSEN. I have a number of projects in my district, small projects, that would cost a few hundred thousand dollars or maybe two or three million dollars, just as most everybody has in their districts. Certainly those projects should have priority at a time when we need flood control instead of going into these great big projects that will swallow up all of the money that we need.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I want a certain amount designated for smaller projects. I said that in my earlier remarks today.

Mr. JENSEN. At some future time when the Nation can afford it, and I hope sometime we can afford it, we can then go into these big projects; but certainly today we owe it to more of the American people to confine ourselves to flood-control projects.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I am not opposed to the big projects but I want to finish some of the big projects we have started now before we start any more. This project will take at least \$20,000,000 a year to build economically and it would take that amount of money from some other project.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 68, noes 78.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4002) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REEVES asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee today and to include an editorial.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KEEFE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a minority re-

port on the bill H. R. 3150, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by David Lawrence.

Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to insert in the RECORD at the conclusion of his remarks in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon about the Townsend movement a page from the Townsend Weekly of July 29, 1935.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a letter and petition and a newspaper article.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain tables and correspondence with the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain statistics.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a statement.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS—LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, we will take up this bill tomorrow at 12 o'clock just where we quit today?

The SPEAKER. Unless a conference report precedes it.

Mr. RANKIN. Unless some privileged matter comes up.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that we expect to take up the conference report that has just been filed on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill the first thing tomorrow, if it is agreeable to the leadership.

The SPEAKER. The conference report will come first.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on tomorrow, Calendar Wednesday, be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee

of the Committee on Education and Labor holding hearings on minimum wages be allowed to sit tomorrow during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose. Tomorrow the House will be reading the civil functions appropriation bill for amendment, and committees cannot sit during sessions of the House while bills are being read for amendment; only during general debate.

Mr. McCONNELL. We have a full schedule that we want to get through.

The SPEAKER. That is the policy that has been adopted. The minority leader has stated that he would object to any requests of that character.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. McCormack), for 4 days, on account of personal business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 715. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have rendered at least 20 years of service; and

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to enable the President to utilize the appropriations for United States participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for meeting administrative expenses of United States Government agencies in connection with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration liquidation.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on June 30, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2369. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska; and

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 2, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

877. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Temporary Controls, transmitting the Twenty-first Report of the Office of Price Administration, covering the period ended March 31, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 371); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

878. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

879. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$350,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 372); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

880. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$750,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 373); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

881. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

882. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide a more satisfactory program of benefits relating to active service in the armed forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines during World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 1602. A bill to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 755). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POTTS: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 2273. A bill to amend the act of May 29, 1944, providing for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal; without amendment (Rept. No. 756). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LEWIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3958. A bill to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto; with amendments (Rept. No. 757). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JUDD: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 1020. An act to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 758). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4011. A bill to amend section 1602 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 759). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONKMAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 3726. A bill for the relief of

certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions; without amendment (Rept. No. 754). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. R. 4051. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana:

H. R. 4052. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK:

H. R. 4053. A bill to authorize creation of a special commission to be designated as the Commission on the Olympic National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 4054. A bill to transfer certain lands from the Olympic National Forest, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MATHEWS:

H. R. 4055. A bill to provide increases in the rates of pension payable to veterans of Indian wars and the dependents of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

H. R. 4056. A bill to define the term "child" for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 4057. A bill to amend section 3443 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REDDEN:

H. R. 4058. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase home loans guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 4059. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PEDEN:

H. R. 4060. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain parts in Alaska by war veterans; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 4061. A bill to establish a criterion of invention with respect to patent applications and issued patents, and to amend section 4886 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 4062. A bill to permit the Administrator of the National Housing Agency to sell war-housing project Oakland Heights Village, Miss-22041, to the Housing Authority of the City of Meridian, Miss.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. Res. 266. Resolution for the relief of Loretta McOwen, widow of Joseph A. McOwen; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the

United States relative to Federal assistance and support in solution of housing problems of that State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 4063. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Elsie Kills Plenty Desera; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 4064. A bill for the relief of Fred Nightingale; Mrs. Fred H. Nightingale, and Mrs. Virginia Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

707. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Petition of S. H. Young, president, West River Co-operative Grazing District, Cottonwood, S. Dak., and 28 other signers, expressing themselves as being opposed to consideration and enactment of H. R. 1692, which proposes to grant the Secretary of Agriculture authorization to dispose of submarginal land acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, based on appraisals of reasonable normal value; to the Committee on Agriculture.

708. By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona: Petition of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relating to Federal participation in old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

709. By Mr. MURDOCK: Memorial of the House of Representatives, State of Arizona, on Federal contribution to old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

710. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. Alice R. Praster and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

711. Also, petition of Miss Edna Evans and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lord of our lives, we pray that Thou wilt fill with new meanings this sacred moment of prayer. Help us to feel and to believe that we are talking with God. In this interlude of intercession, may we forget all else save our deep need of Thy guidance and Thy help. In our hearts are fears and frustrations, and we cannot view the future of our world without misgivings. If there is a way for this God-believing Nation to live at peace with nations that deny Thee, Thou wilt have to reveal it to us, for we have not found it yet.